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INTERIM REPORT

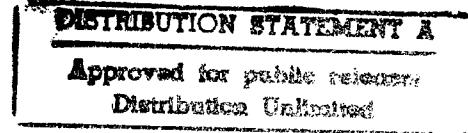
**DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO**

June 1978

by

G. B. Mitchell, Yu-Shih Jeng

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6. AUTHOR(S) G. B. Mitchell Yu-Shih Jeng			
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<p>13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)</p> <p>This report presents the findings of the U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station in compliance with the appropriate portions of Task 1.05.62. The work to be performed under Task 1.05.62 is defined as; Quantitative Feasibility Evaluation for Full Depth Containment of Basin F, and states, in part, that "Any hazards to the existing dikes due to age or construction should be identified" and "Assess the current physical condition of the Basin for determination of need for immediate structural repair."</p>			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Treatment, Disposal, Liners		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 91	
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U. S. Army Engineer U. S.
Waterways Experiment Station Waterways

13 June 1978

DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS, BASIN F

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

DENVER, CO

1. This analysis was performed during the period 9 November 1977 - 23 May 1978. The study was authorized by Intra-Army Order for Reimbursable Services (IAO) No. RM 56-78 dated 9 November 1977. A Work Statement attached to that IAO defines the work to be performed under Task 1.05.62, Quantitative Feasibility Evaluation for Full-Depth Containment of Basin F, and states, in part, that "Any hazards to the existing dikes due to age or construction should be identified" and "Assess the current physical condition of the Basin for determination of need for immediate structural repair." This report presents the findings of the U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) in compliance with the appropriate portions of Task 1.05.62.

2. A visual on-site inspection was made of the dike, and four boring locations were selected. A plan view of Basin F, along with the boring locations, is shown in Figure 1. The initial borings were made by a WES drill crew operating a drill rig belonging to Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA). The rig was not equipped to obtain satisfactory undisturbed samples, and in order to expedite the investigation, the borings were made utilizing Standard Penetration Tests (SPT). Jar samples were obtained and tested in the WES Soil Testing Facility for moisture content, Atterberg limits, grain-size distribution, and specific gravity. The laboratory test results are presented in Figures 2-41. The graphic boring logs and results of the SPT tests are presented in Figures 42-45.

3. From the SPT and laboratory test results, shear strength and unit weight parameters were estimated. The soils were considered to be either cohesive (in which case no angle of internal friction was assigned) or cohesionless (in which case no cohesion was assigned).

These estimated values are presented in Figures 42-45. Stability analyses were performed by using the Wedge Method in the WES Computer Program SSW028.

4. It appeared from the calculated factors of safety (0.87 to 1.25) that a critical condition existed in the outside, or downstream, slope when the reservoir was at full pool (2 ft below the crest) and when a steady seepage state with an assumed phreatic line occurred through the dike. Since the reservoir has been at full pool and the dike has not failed, it was felt that either the estimated strength values were not valid or the asphaltic membrane liner on the upstream slope had been effective in preventing a steady seepage state from occurring and the conditions necessary to reduce strength to that for saturated drained conditions have not yet developed. (The laboratory tests indicate that the embankment zone below the assumed phreatic line is not saturated.) Since the possibility exists that the liner could become ineffective at some point at any time, and since the low factors of safety were calculated from estimated soil parameters, it was felt that additional borings to obtain undisturbed soil samples for more accurate laboratory testing were necessary.

5. Four additional borings were made within 5 ft of the initial borings by a WES drill crew using a WES drill rig. Undisturbed Shelby-tube samples, 5 in. in diameter, were obtained. Where the soil possessed sufficient cohesion, Q triaxial tests were performed; where the soil possessed low cohesion, S direct shear tests were performed. All test results are presented in Figures 46-79. A comparison of the initial estimated values and the measured laboratory values indicates that the estimated values were only slightly in error. Since several samples were tested from each zone, and since the values within a zone varied slightly, it was necessary to make statistical selections of values for use in the analyses. The selected soil parameters for respective zones are shown, along with the initial graphic borings logs and estimated values, in Figures 42-45. Stability analyses were performed

utilizing the selected values and the Modified Swedish Method in the CORPS Computer Program I0009. Only the downstream slope was evaluated. Again, pool level was assumed to be 2 ft below the crest. Analyses were also performed with a pseudo-seismic (earthquake) loading of 0.05 g. The analyses are presented in Figures 80-83.

6. The analyses revealed that the factors of safety are highly dependent upon the degree of cohesion. Figure 84 graphically depicts this sensitivity. Corps of Engineers (CE) criteria, however, dictate that the SS case be analyzed using the drained strength (S test), which in this case is without cohesion. On this basis, factors of safety of 0.79 to 1.11 were obtained. Because of the sensitivity of the factors of safety to cohesion, analyses were also performed using the undrained strength (Q test) which includes cohesion and represents the unsaturated "as is" condition of the dike. Factors of safety for this condition range from 4.43 to 9.80. A summary of all factors of safety is presented in Figure 85.

7. Because of the low factors of safety indicated for the SS case, further analyses were performed with the reservoir pool lowered by 2-ft increments to determine if a lower head would increase the factor of safety to 1.5 as required by CE criteria for the SS case. (We understand that the reservoir pool elevation is decreasing due to reduction and possible complete cessation of fluid discharge into the basin.) Boring 482 was selected as being representative and only this location was subjected to the additional analyses which were performed using both S and Q strengths and with and without earthquake loadings. The results are shown graphically in Figure 86. Increases in factors of safety were only slight.

8. A summary of all analyses indicates that in order to comply with current CE criteria of a factor of safety of 1.5 for the SS condition, the downstream dike slope must be altered from its present 1:1 to a flatter 1:2.5. It is estimated that the dike comprises approximately one-half of the total periphery of the basin; consequently,

approximately 3600 lin ft of dike must be altered. The alteration will require approximately 16,000 cu yd of soil. The operation should be fairly simple and can be accomplished by stripping soil from around the periphery with a bulldozer and shoving it up onto the existing slope. The absence of significant vegetation in the surrounding topsoil and on the dike slope should expedite the operation. The peripheral fence must be removed and replaced along the length of dike addressed.

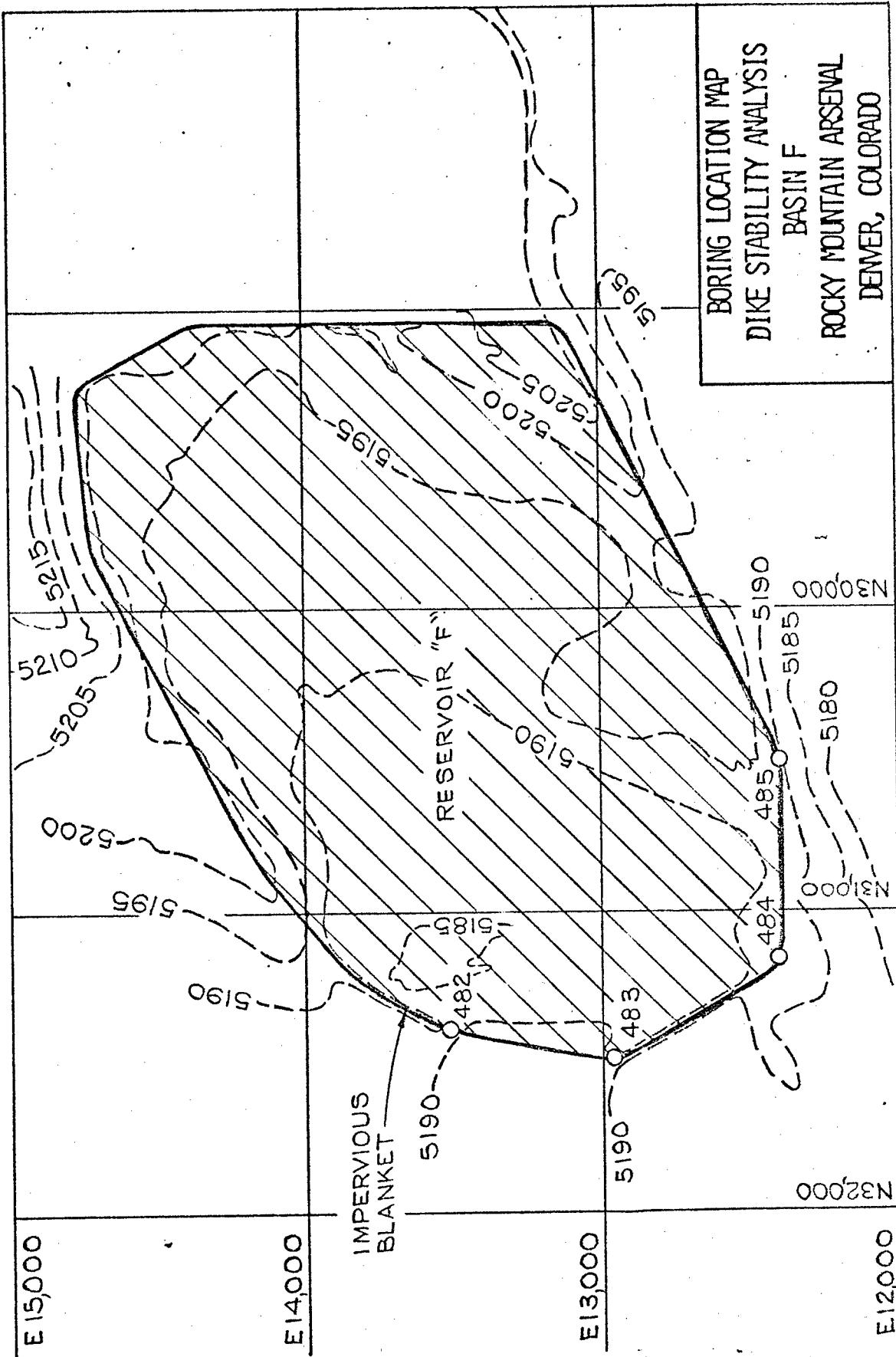


Figure 1

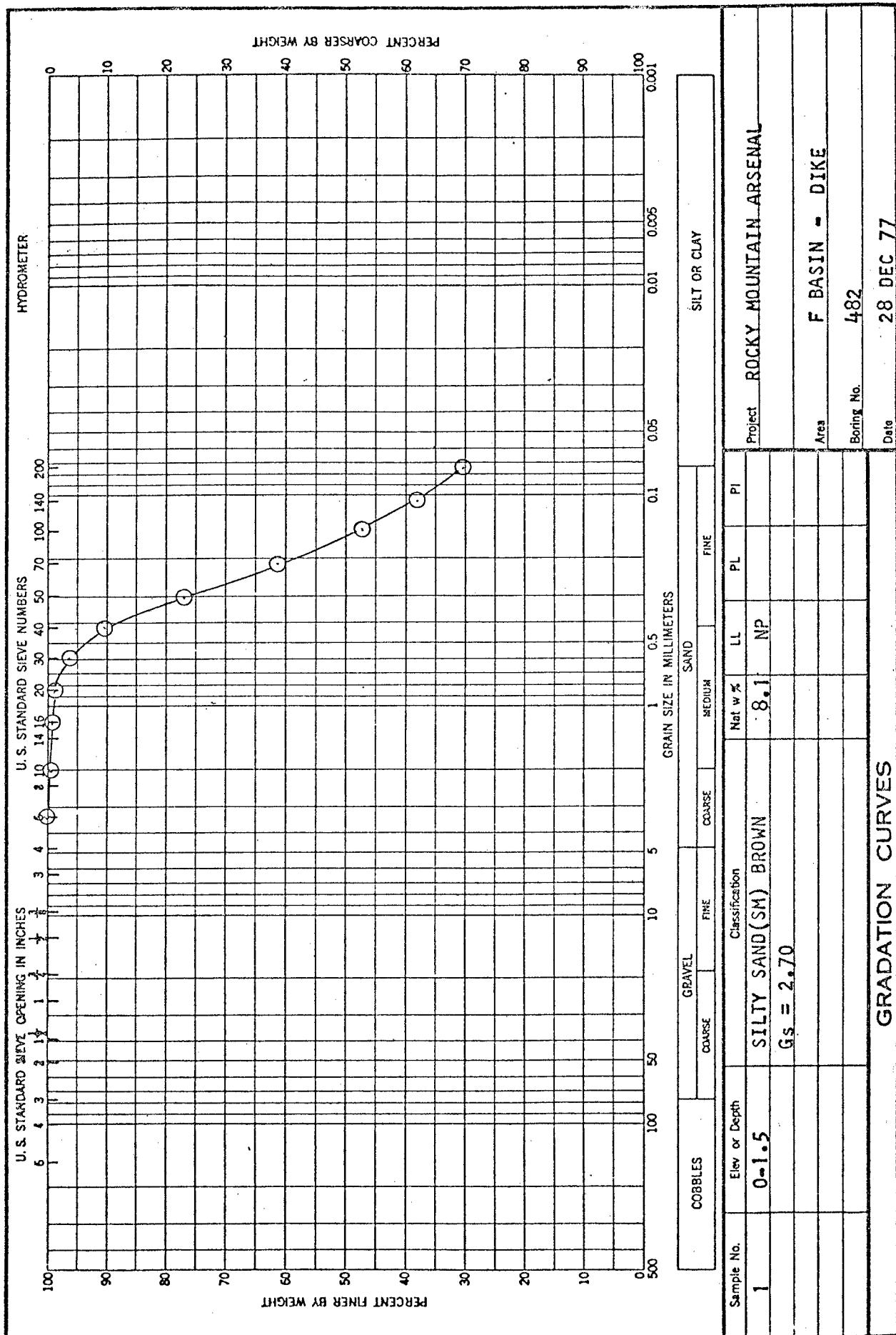


Figure 2

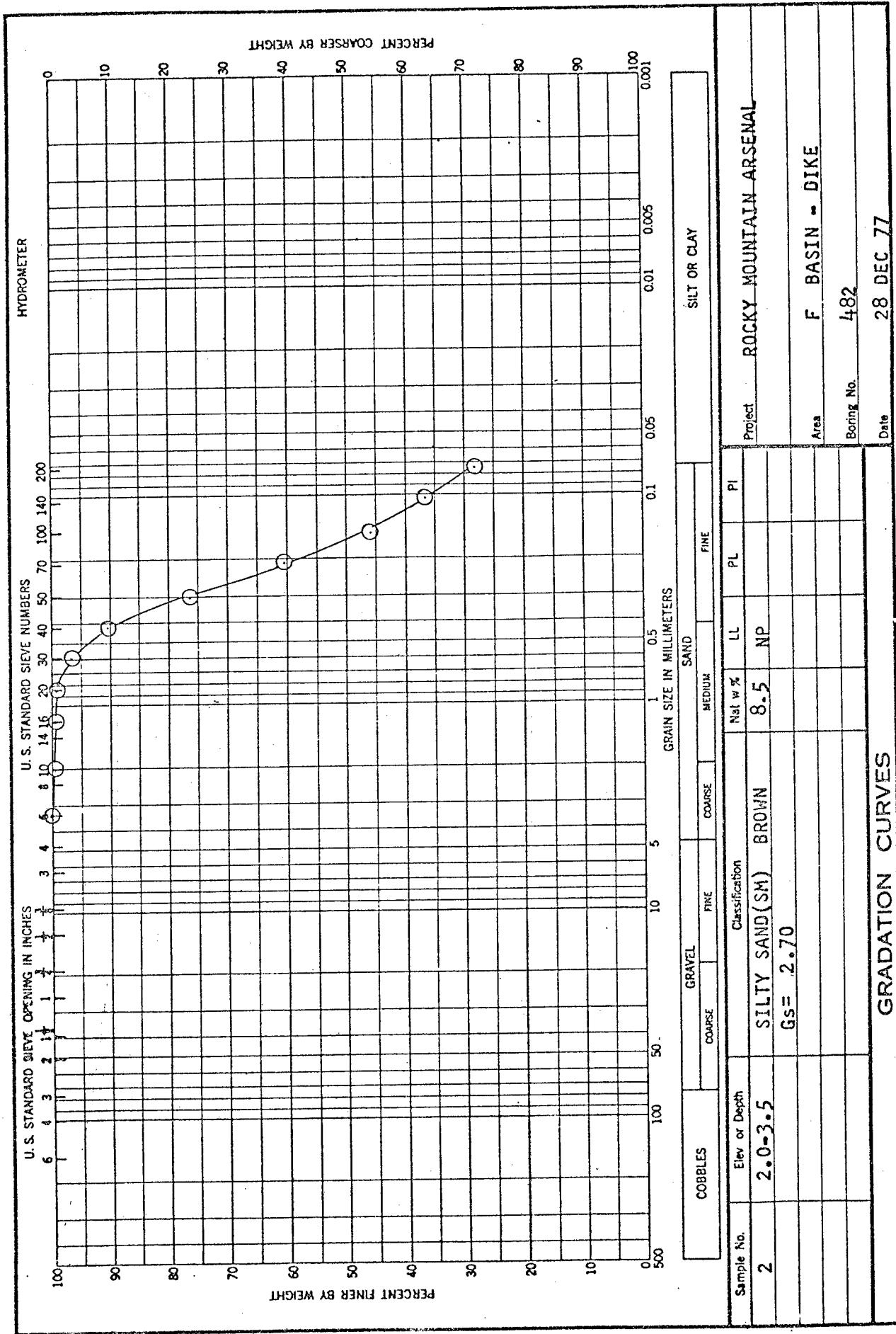


Figure 3

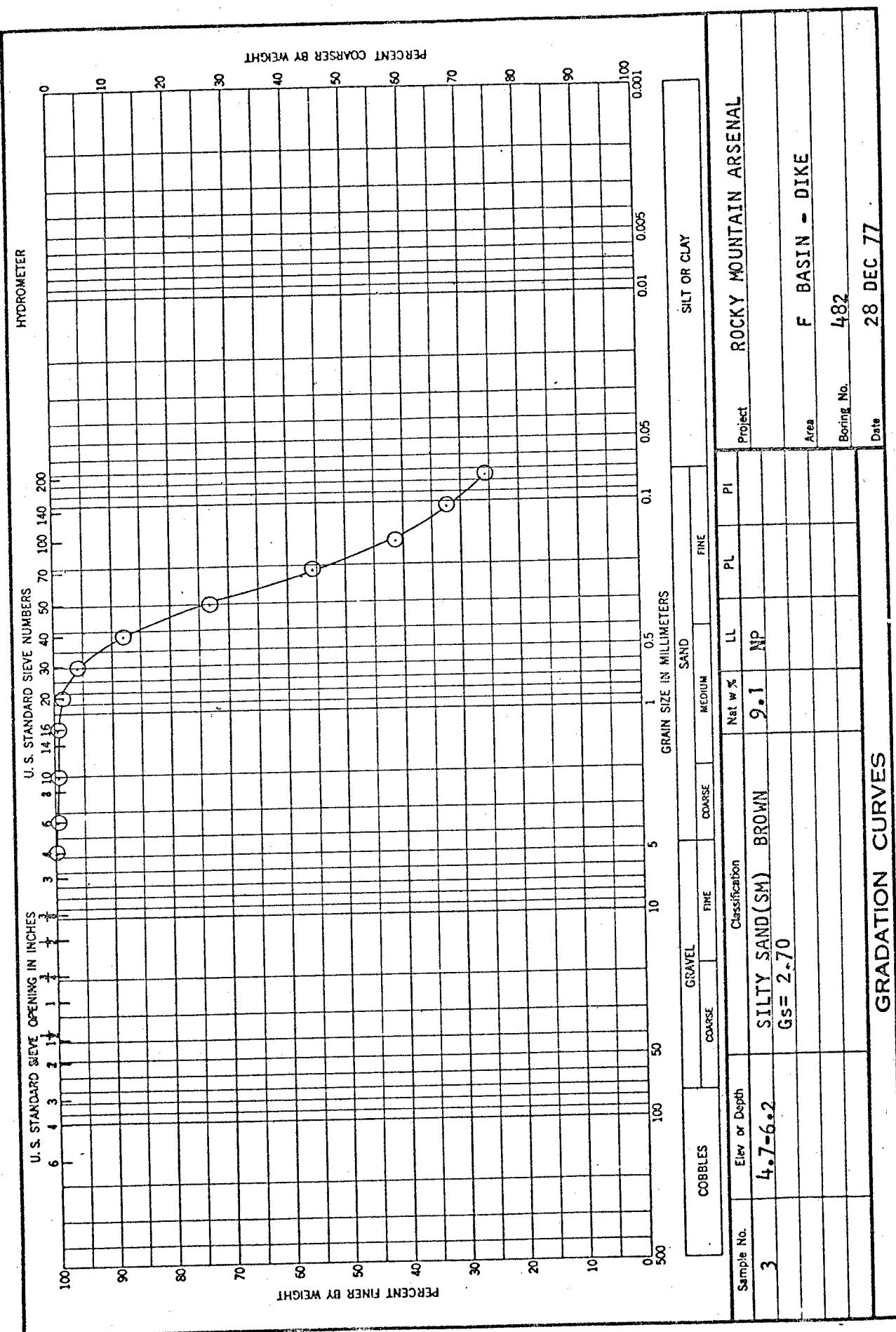


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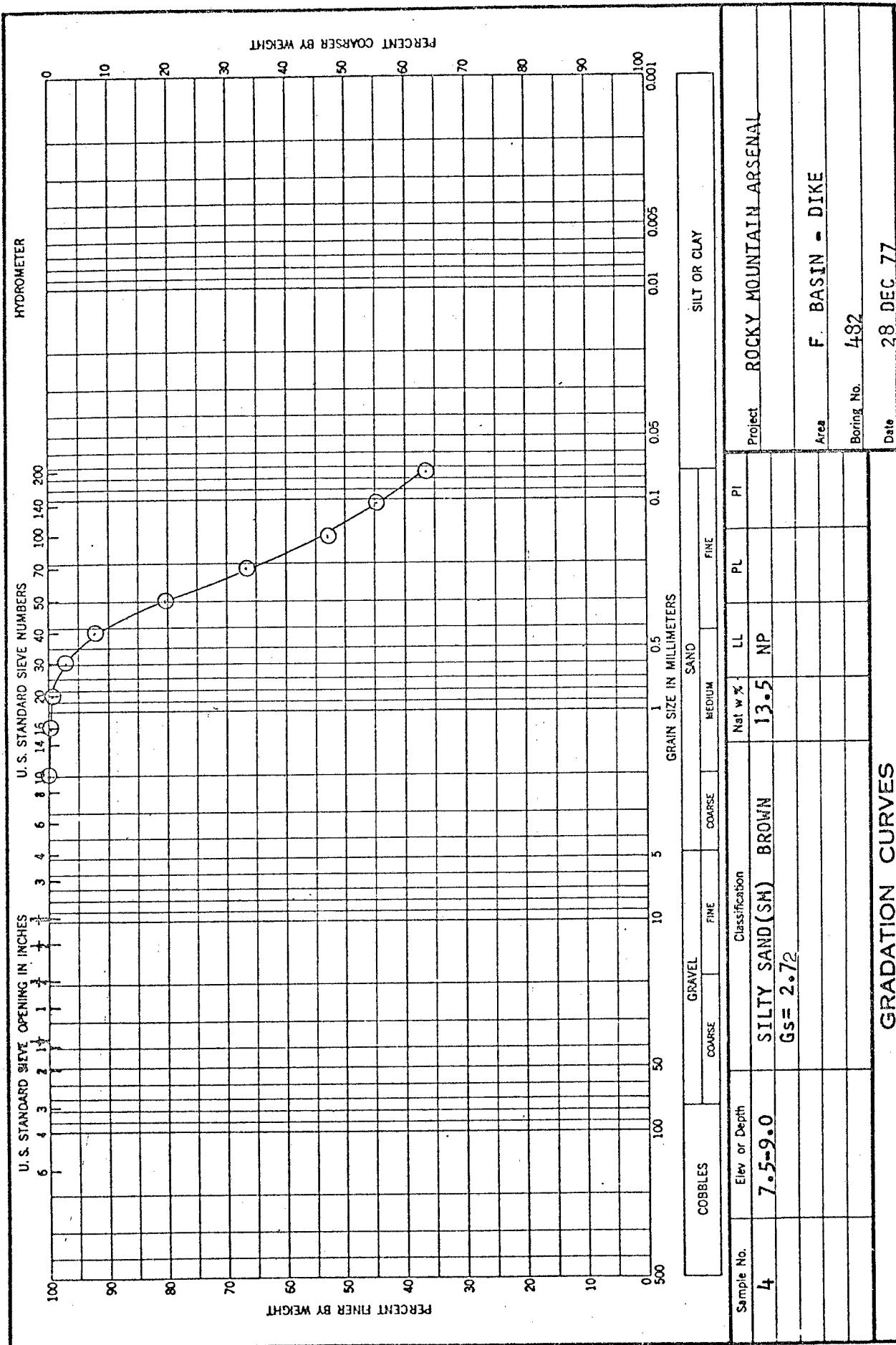


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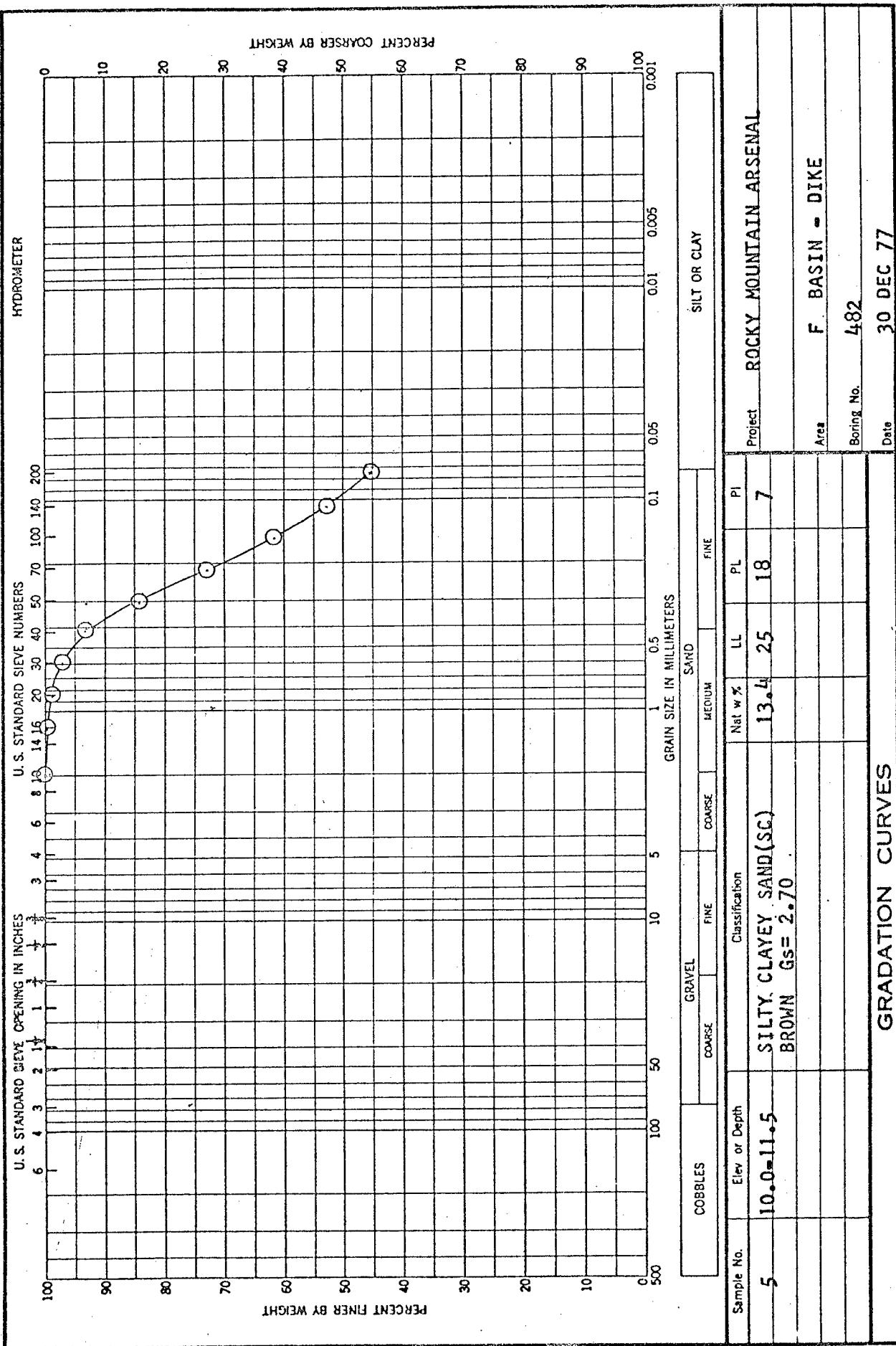


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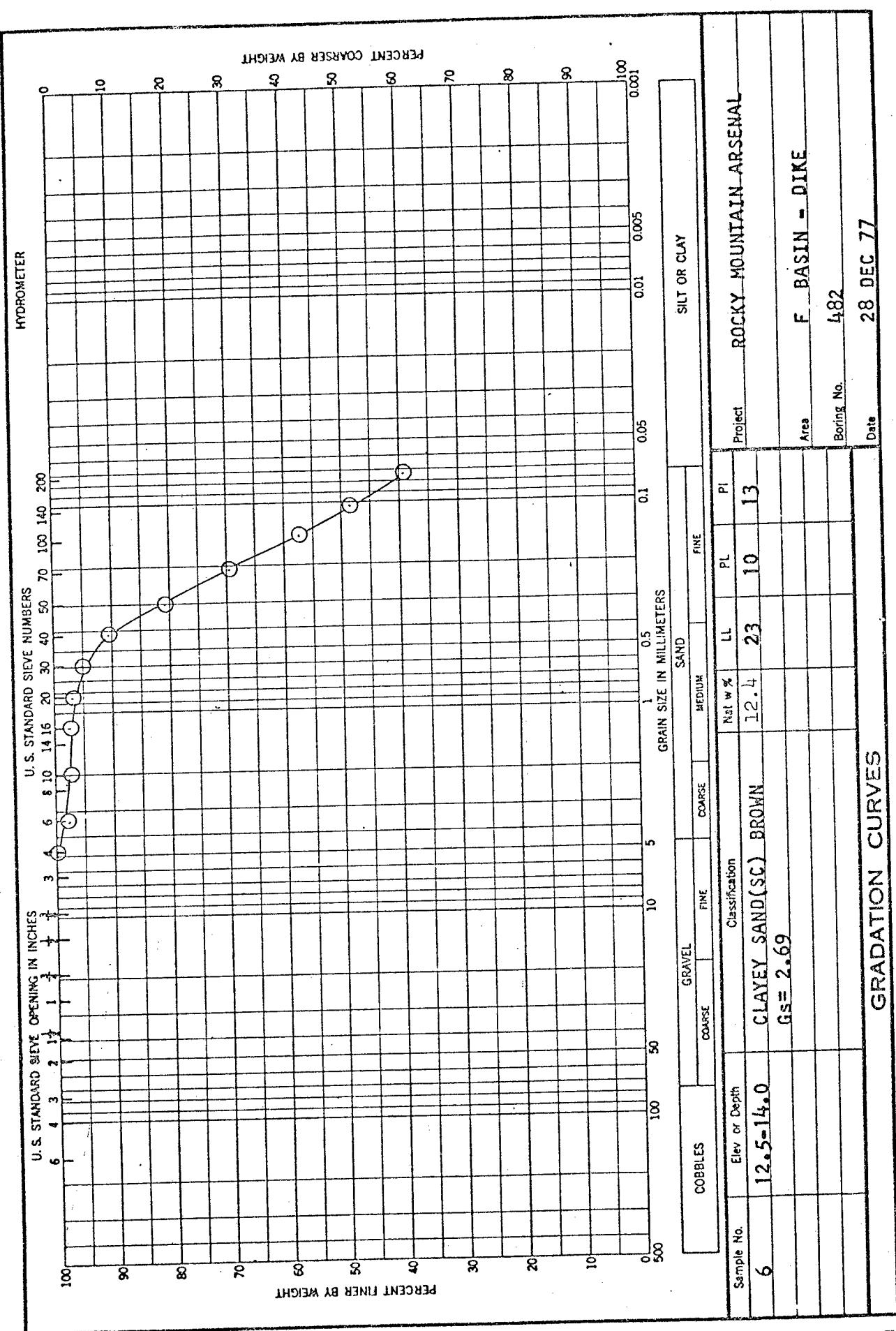


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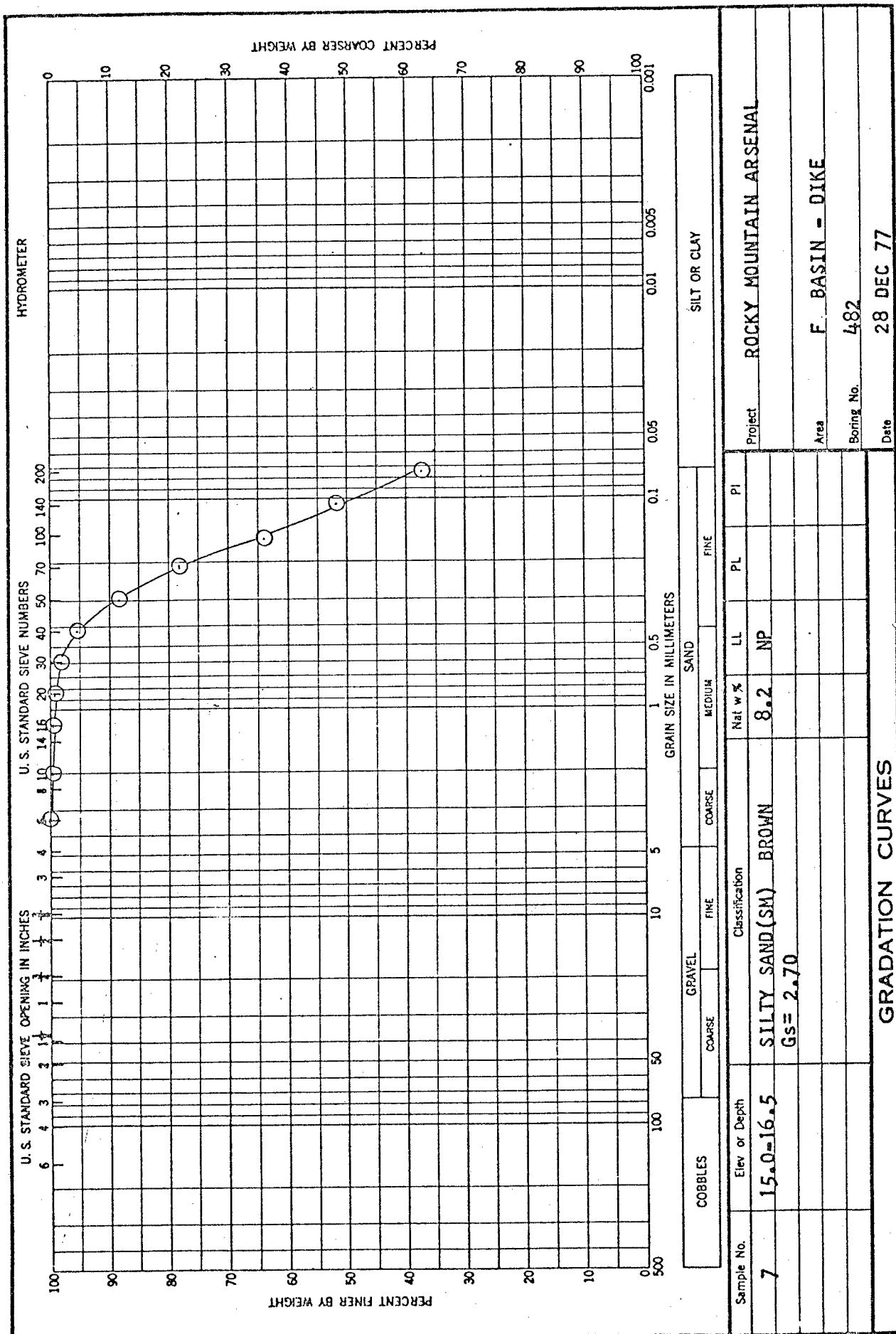


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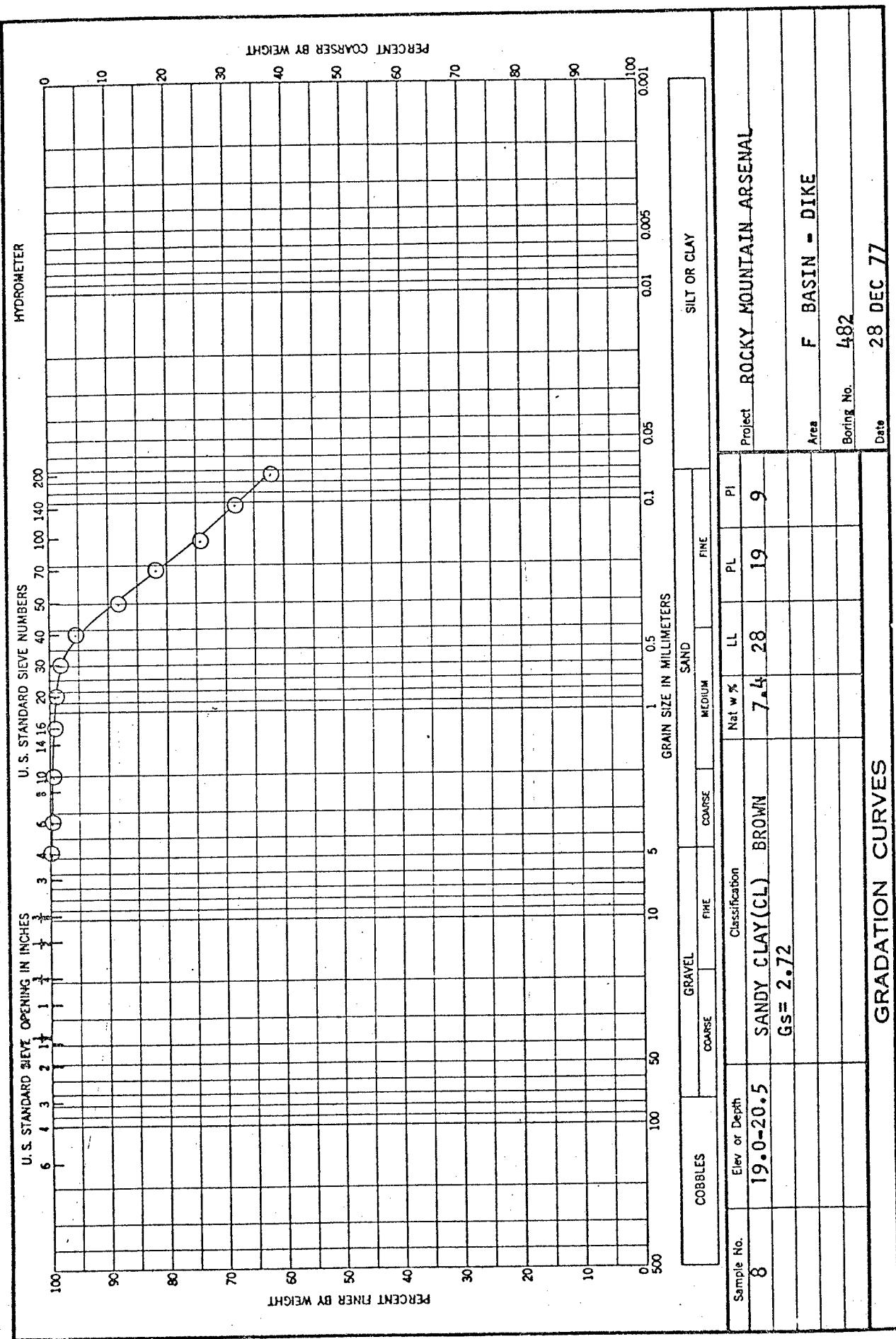


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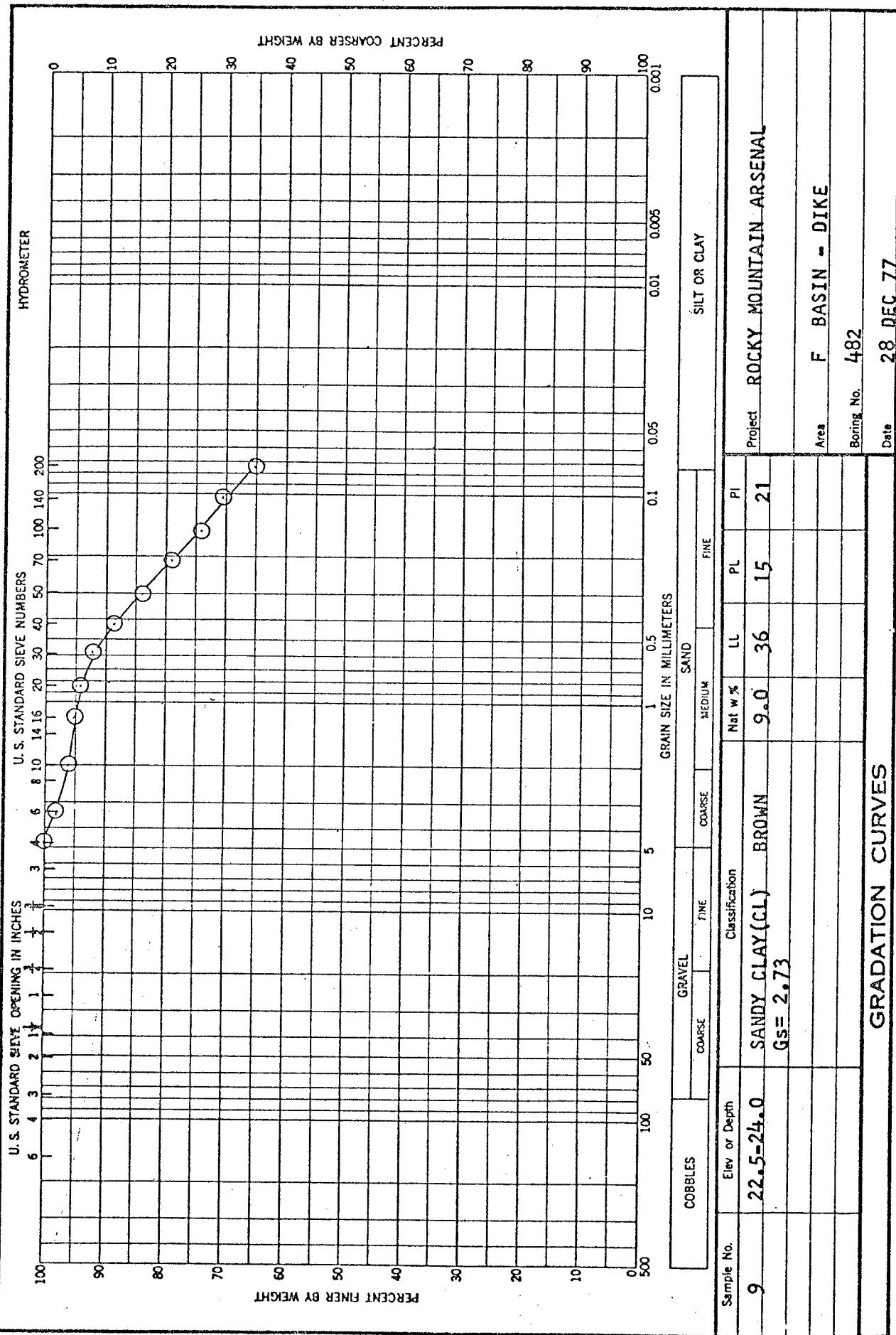


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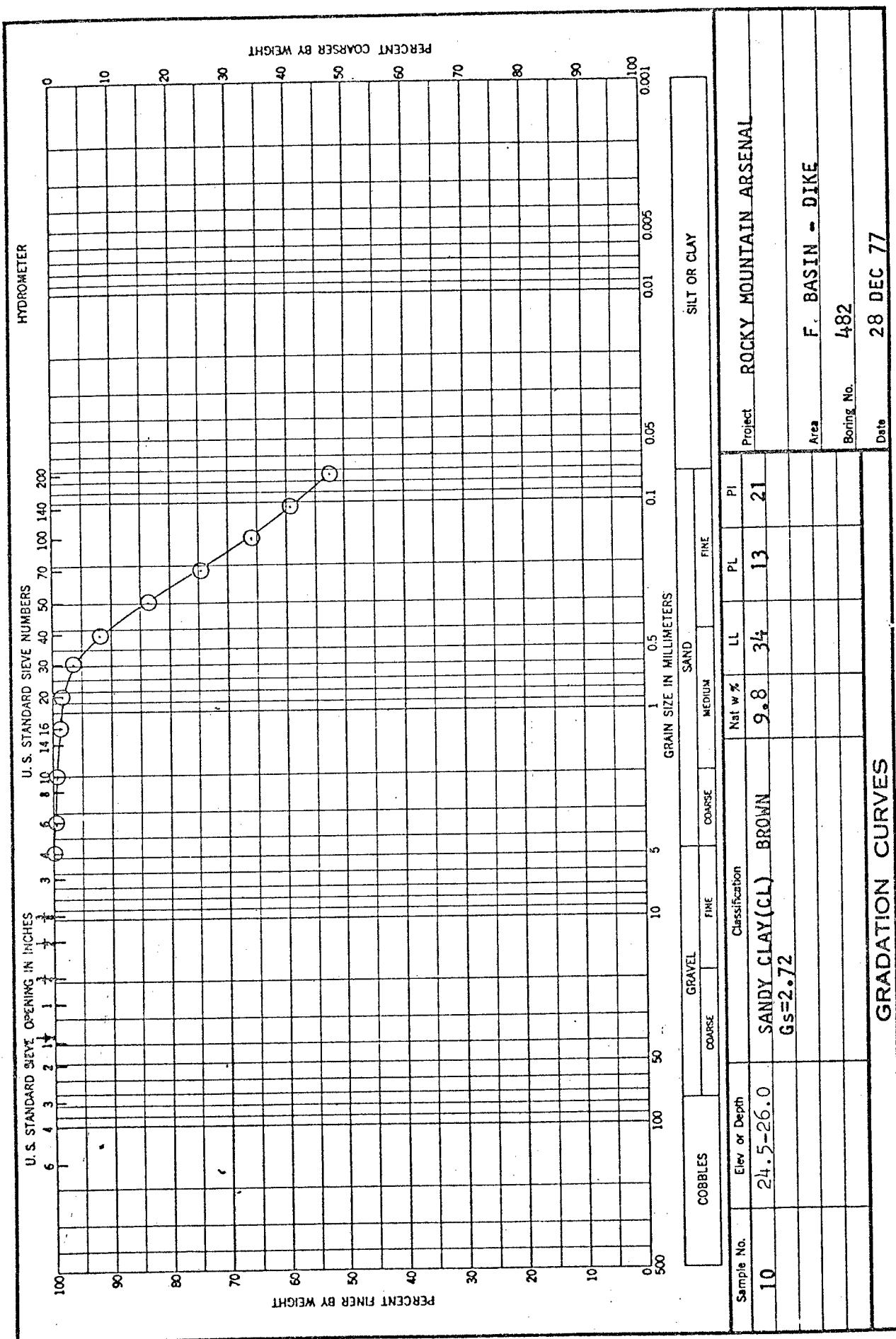


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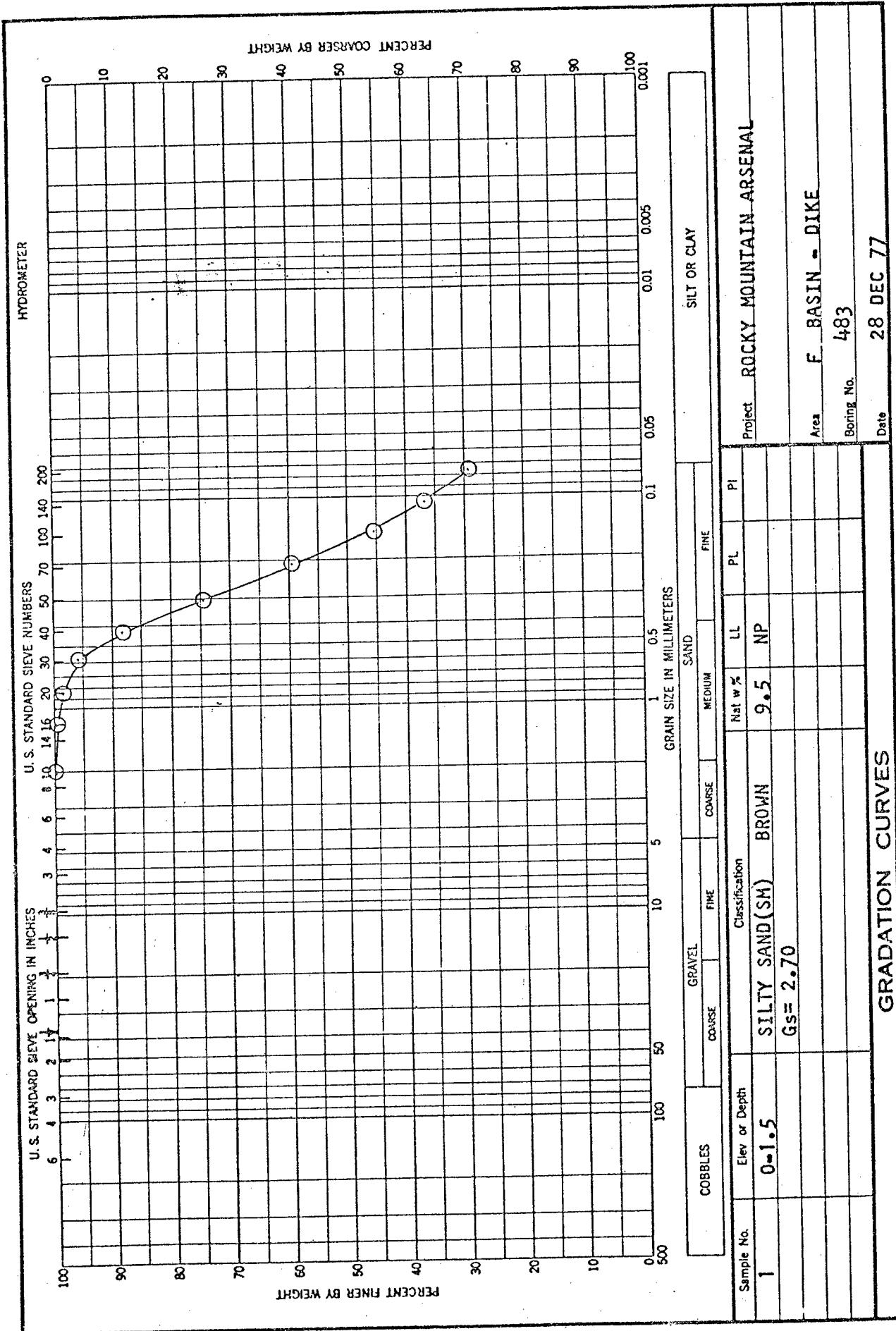


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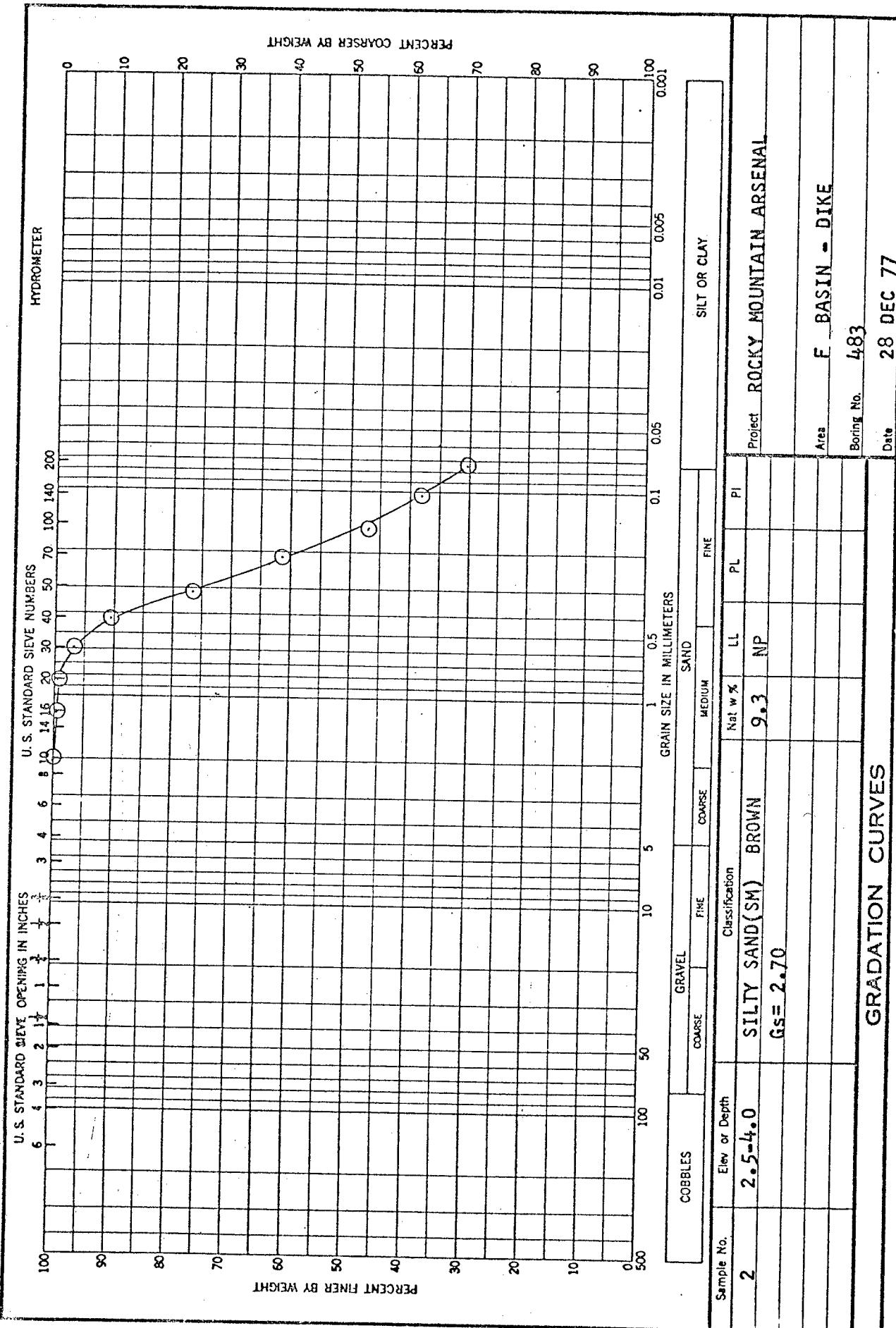


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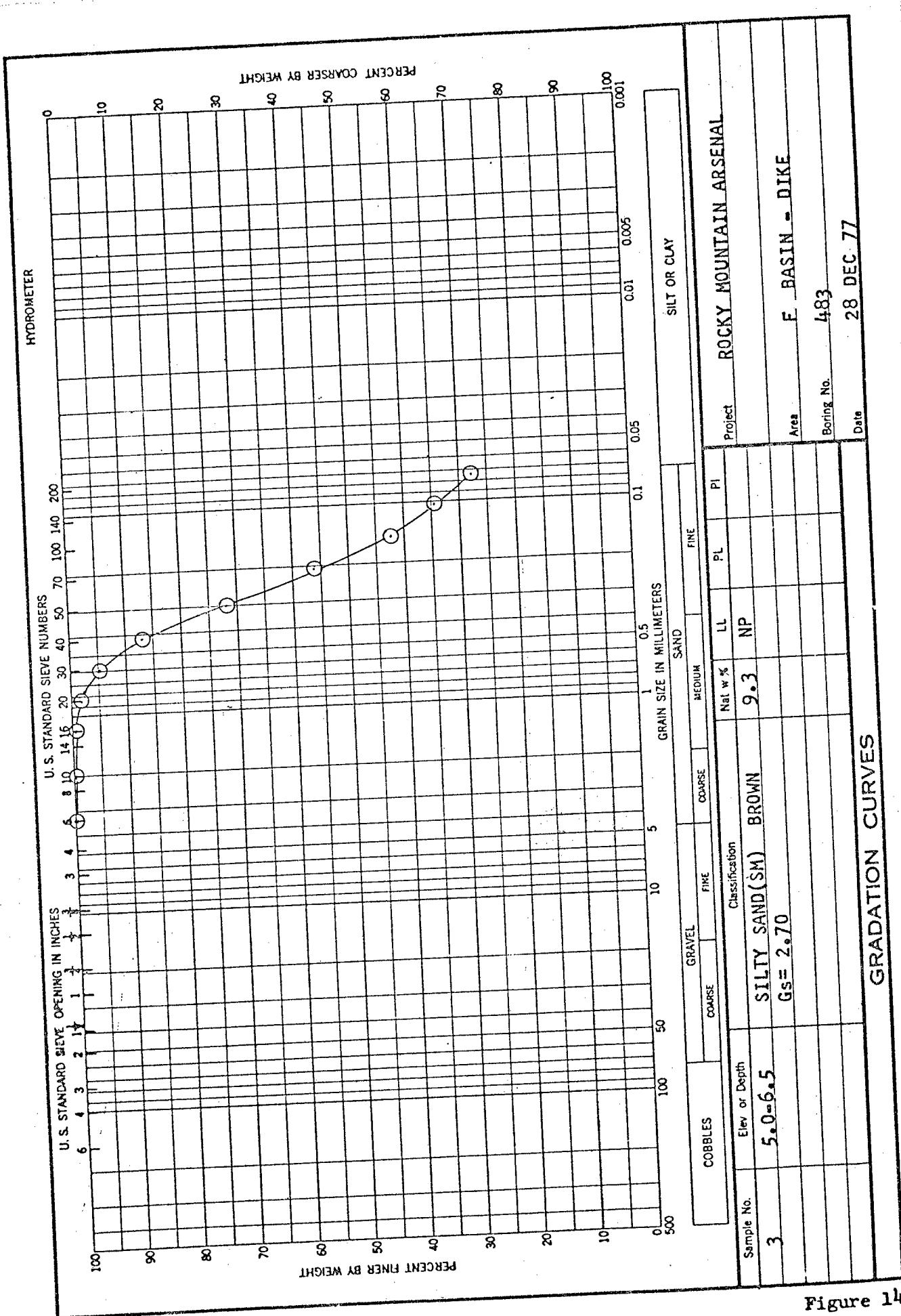


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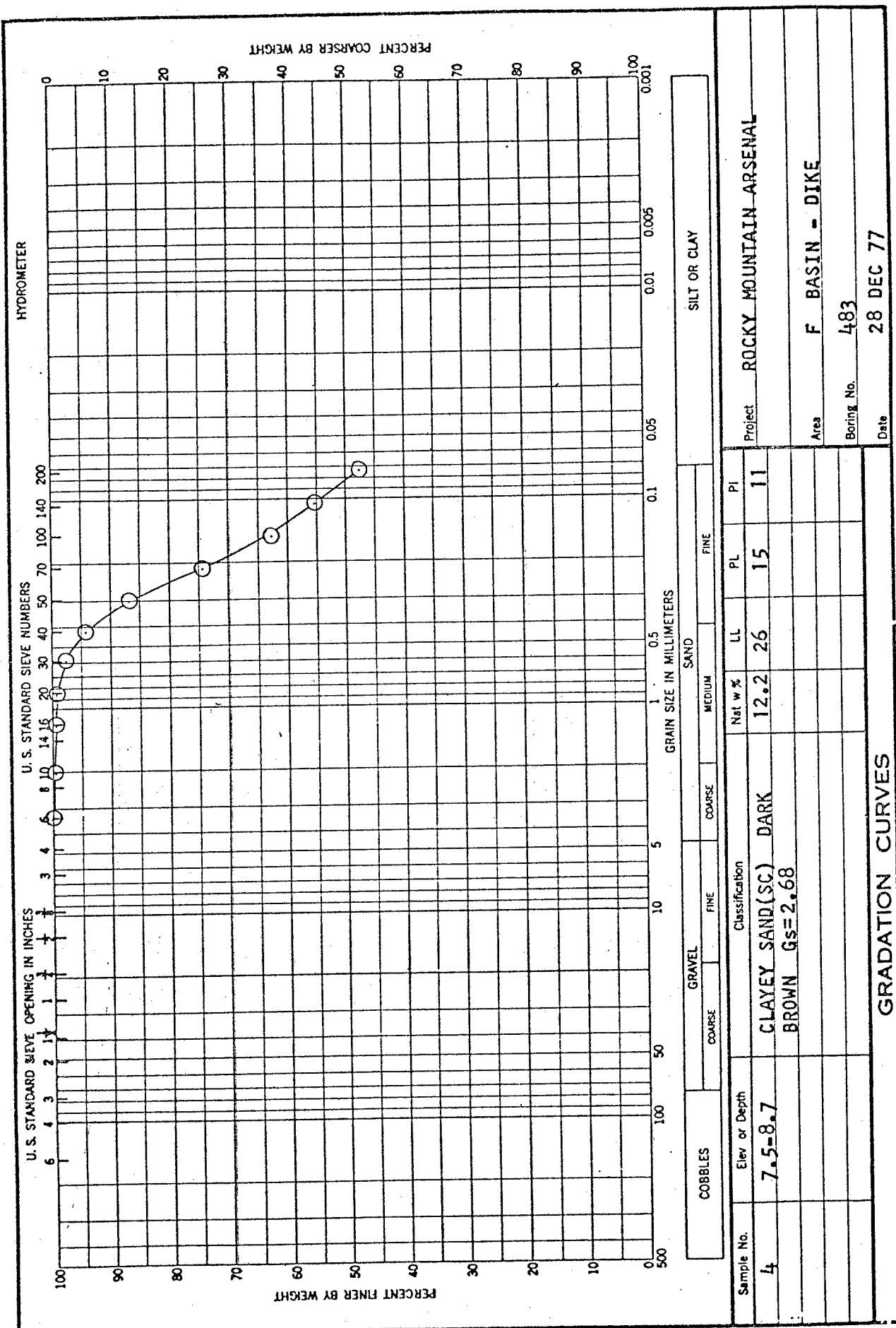


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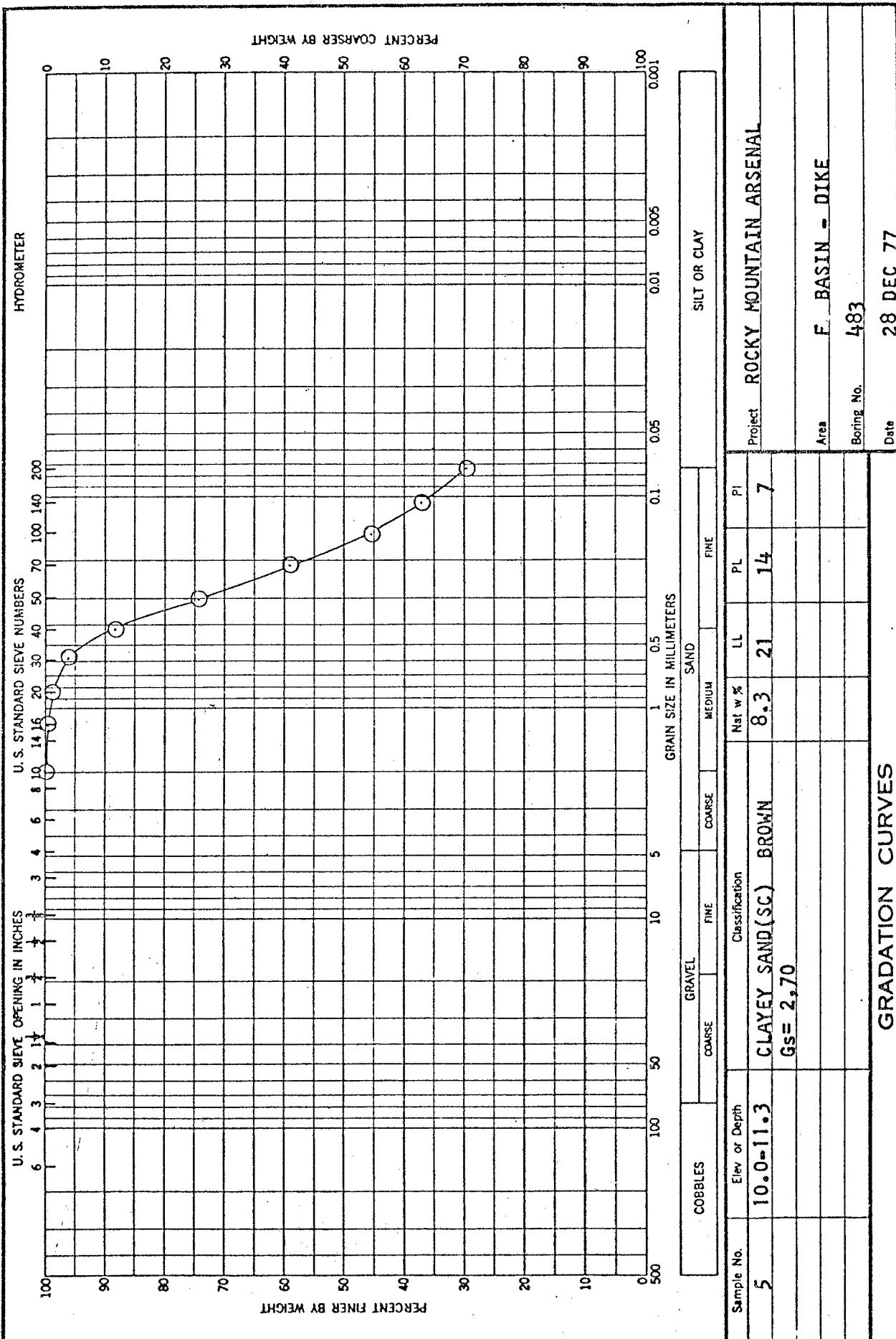


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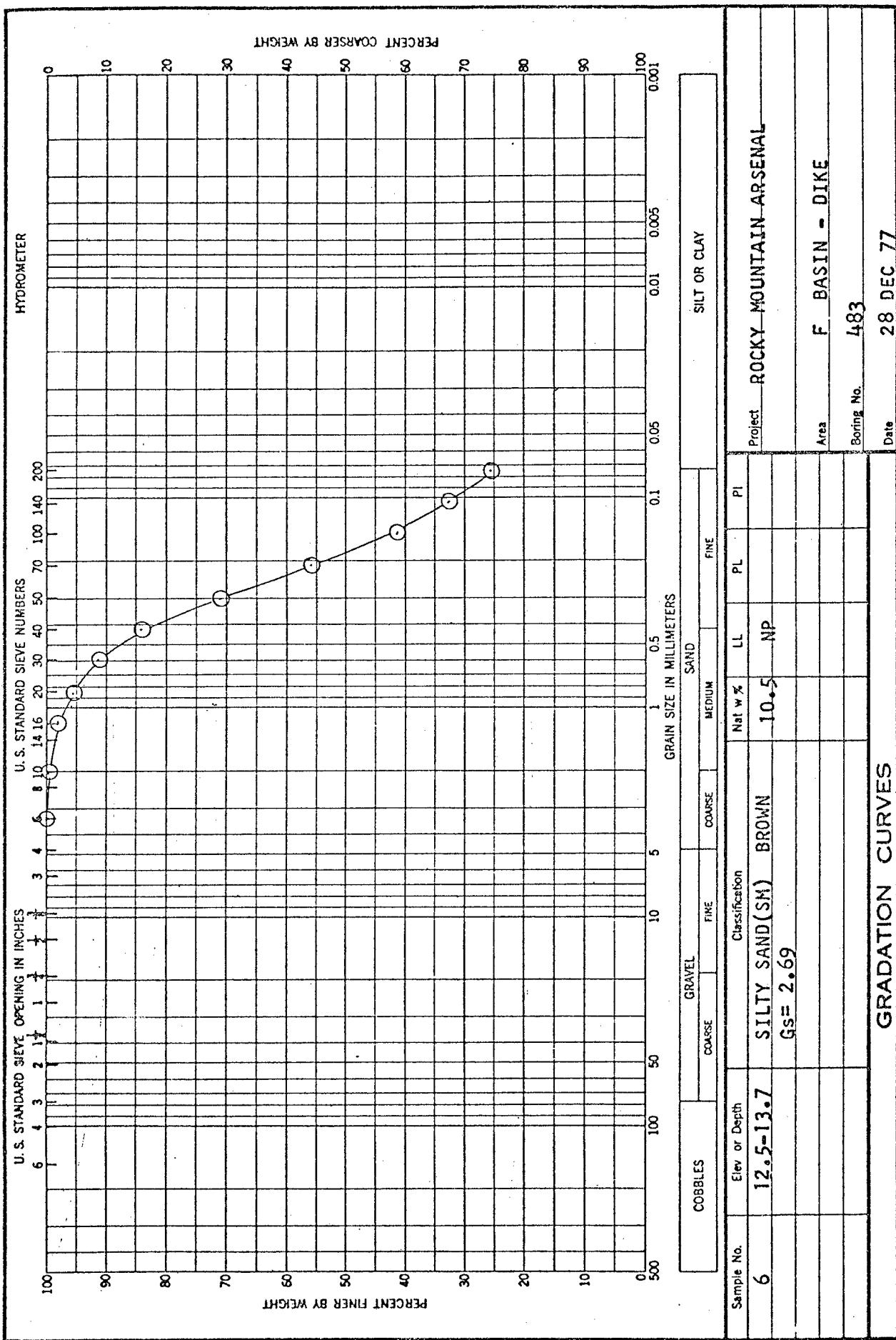


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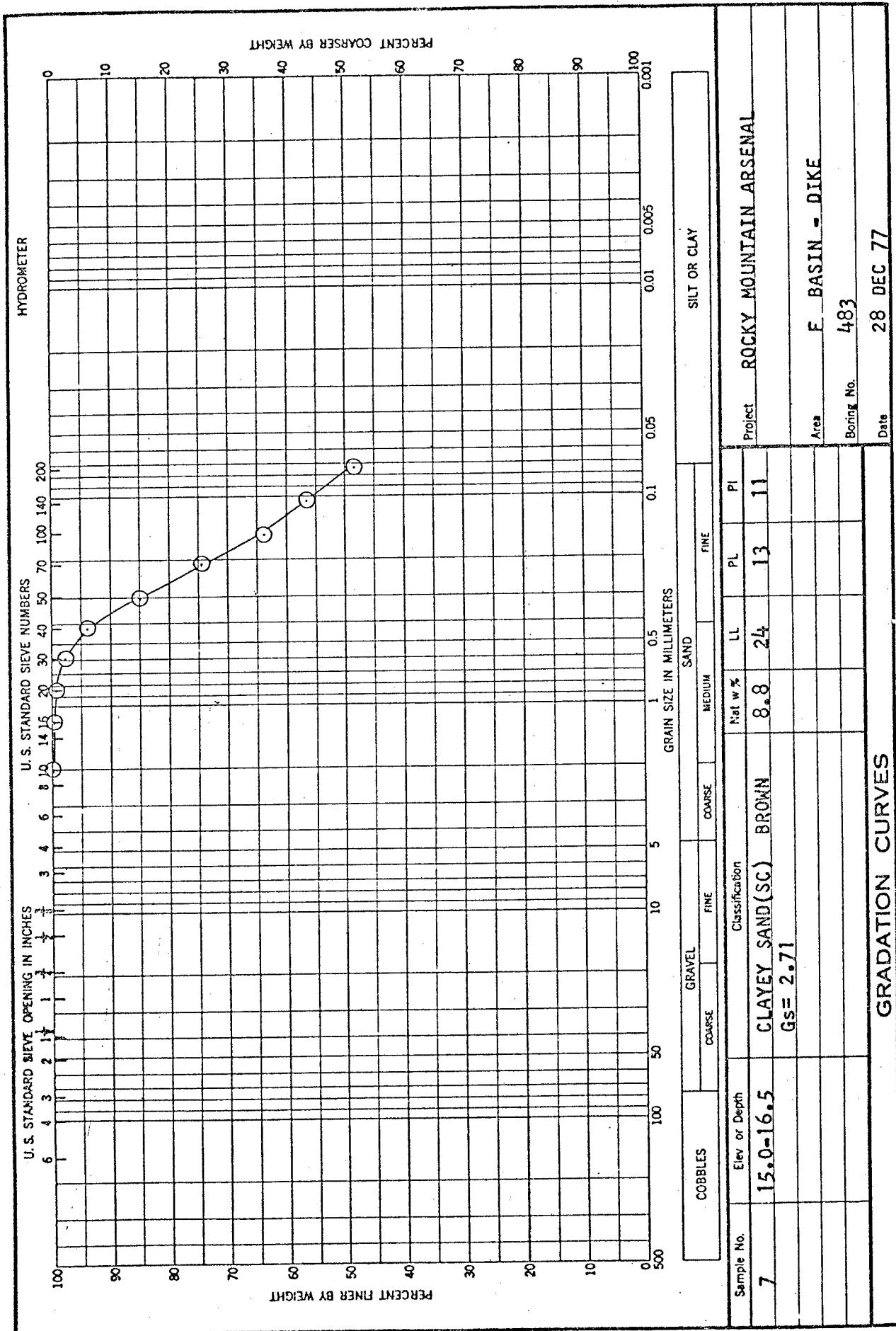


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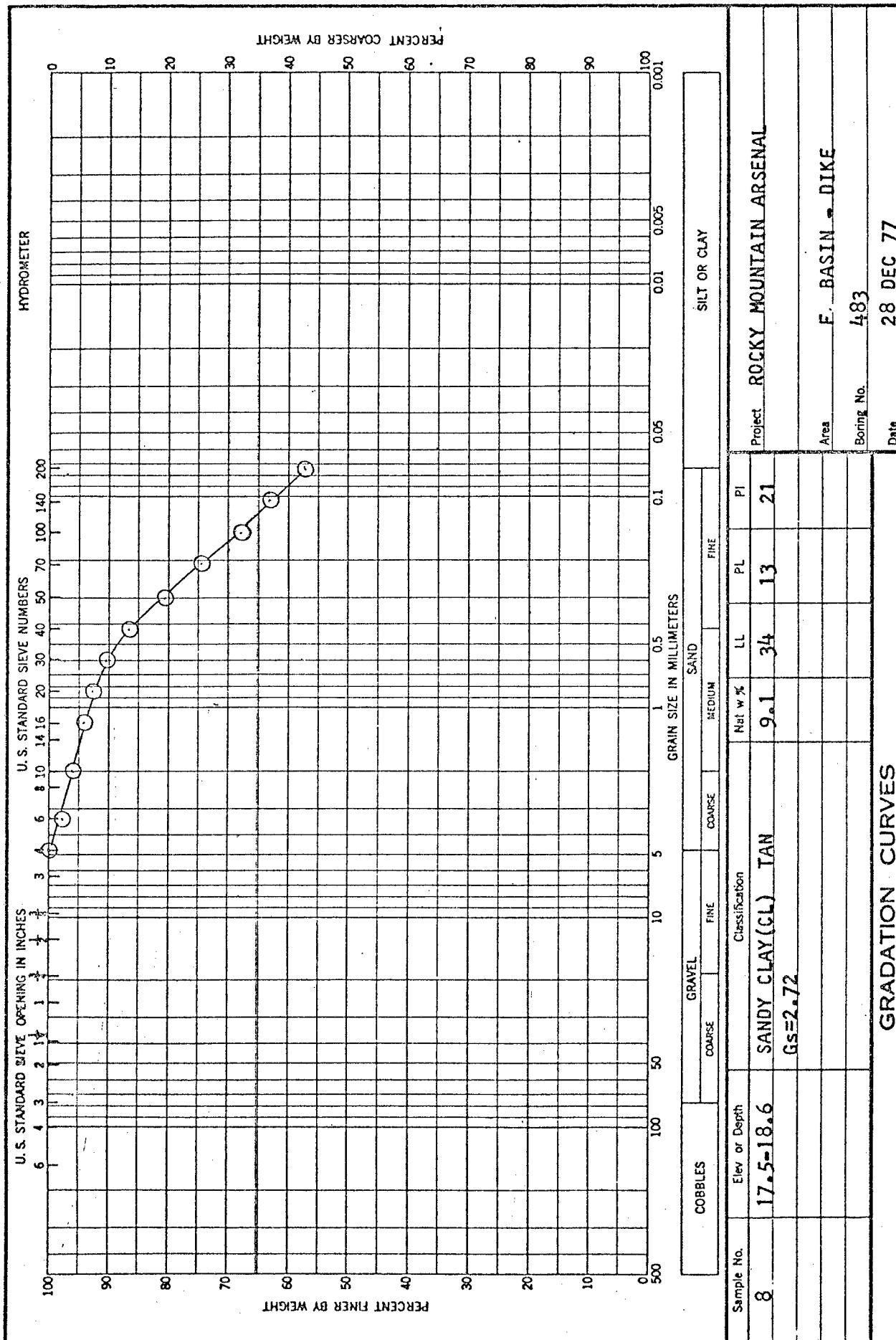


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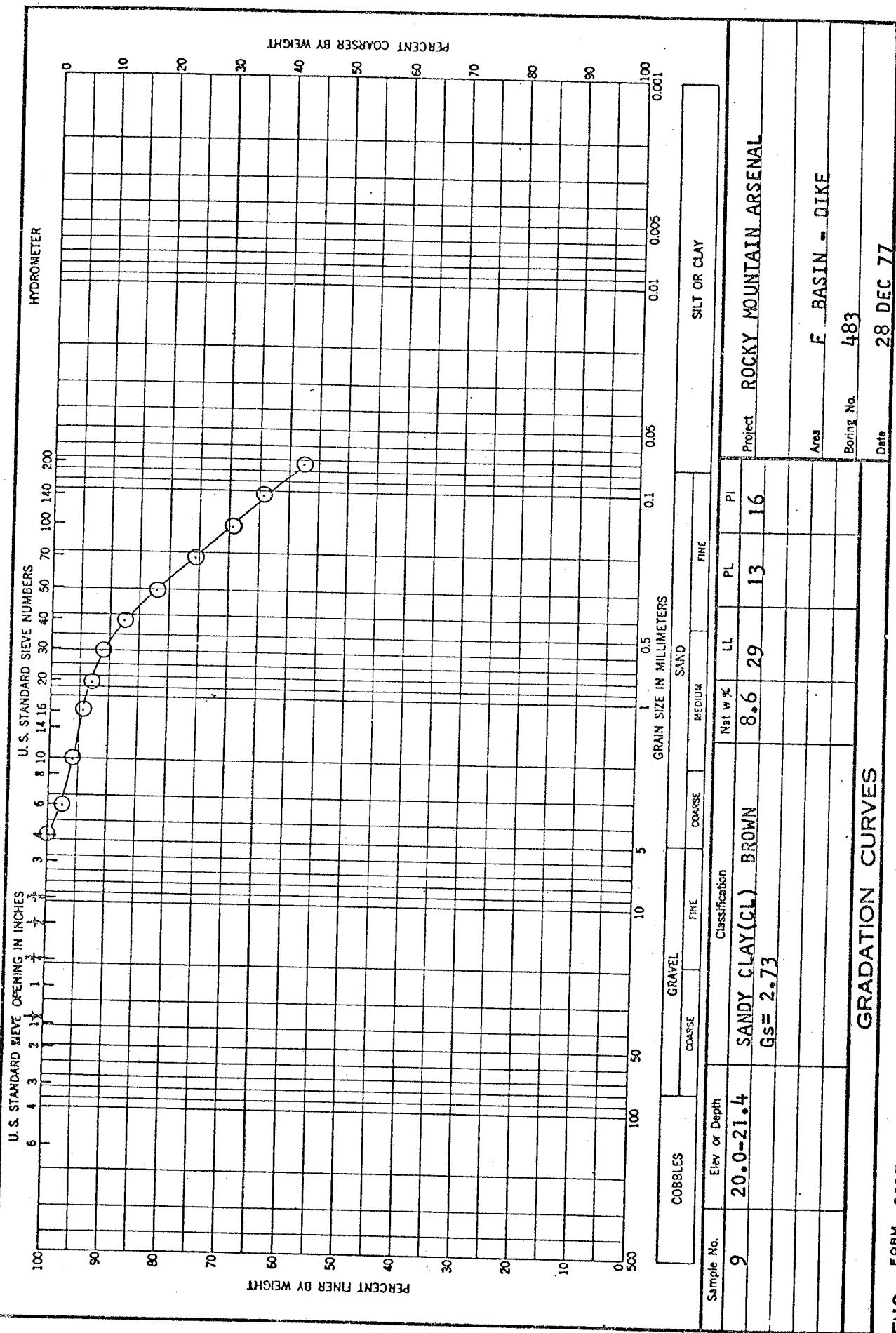


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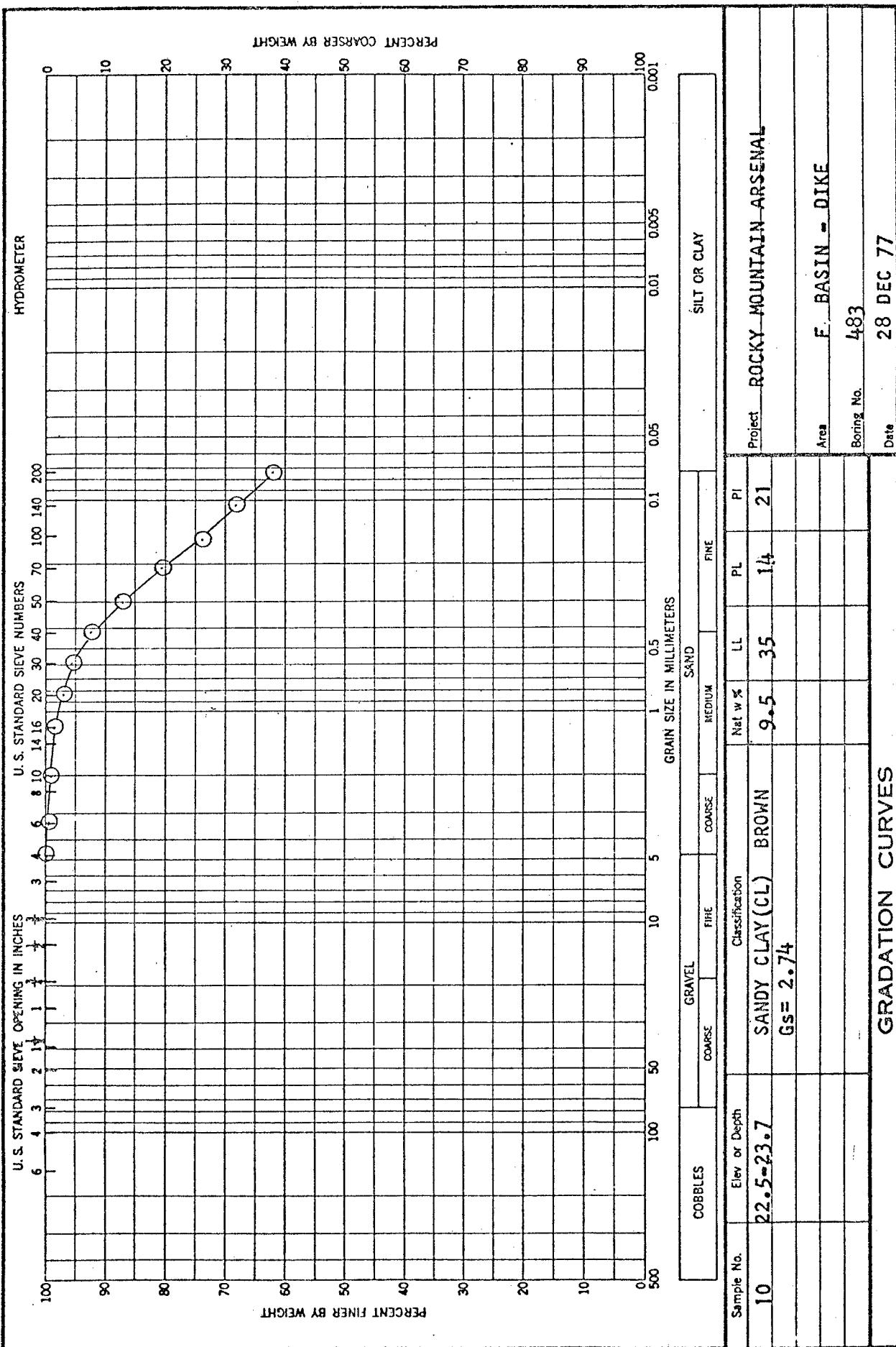


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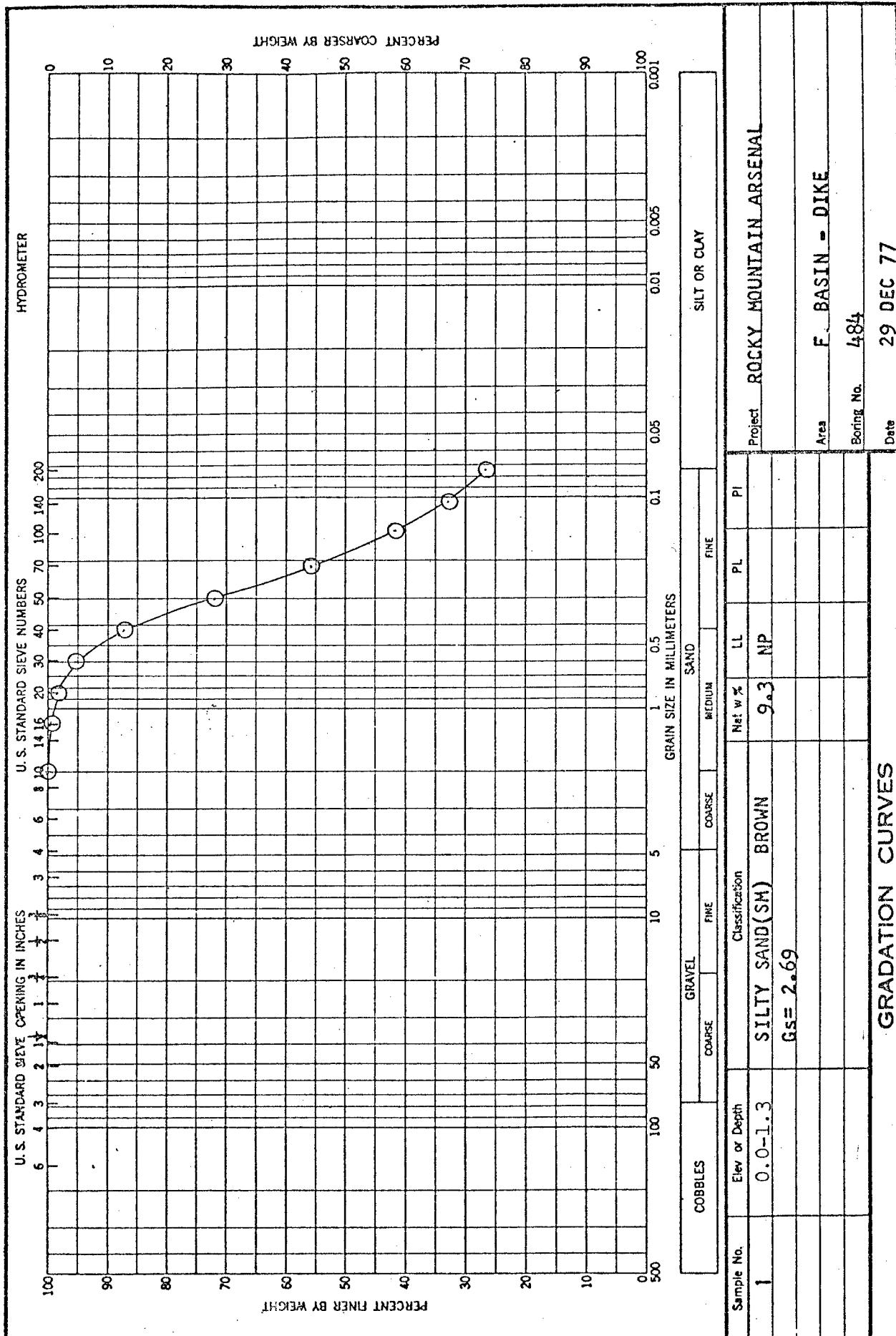


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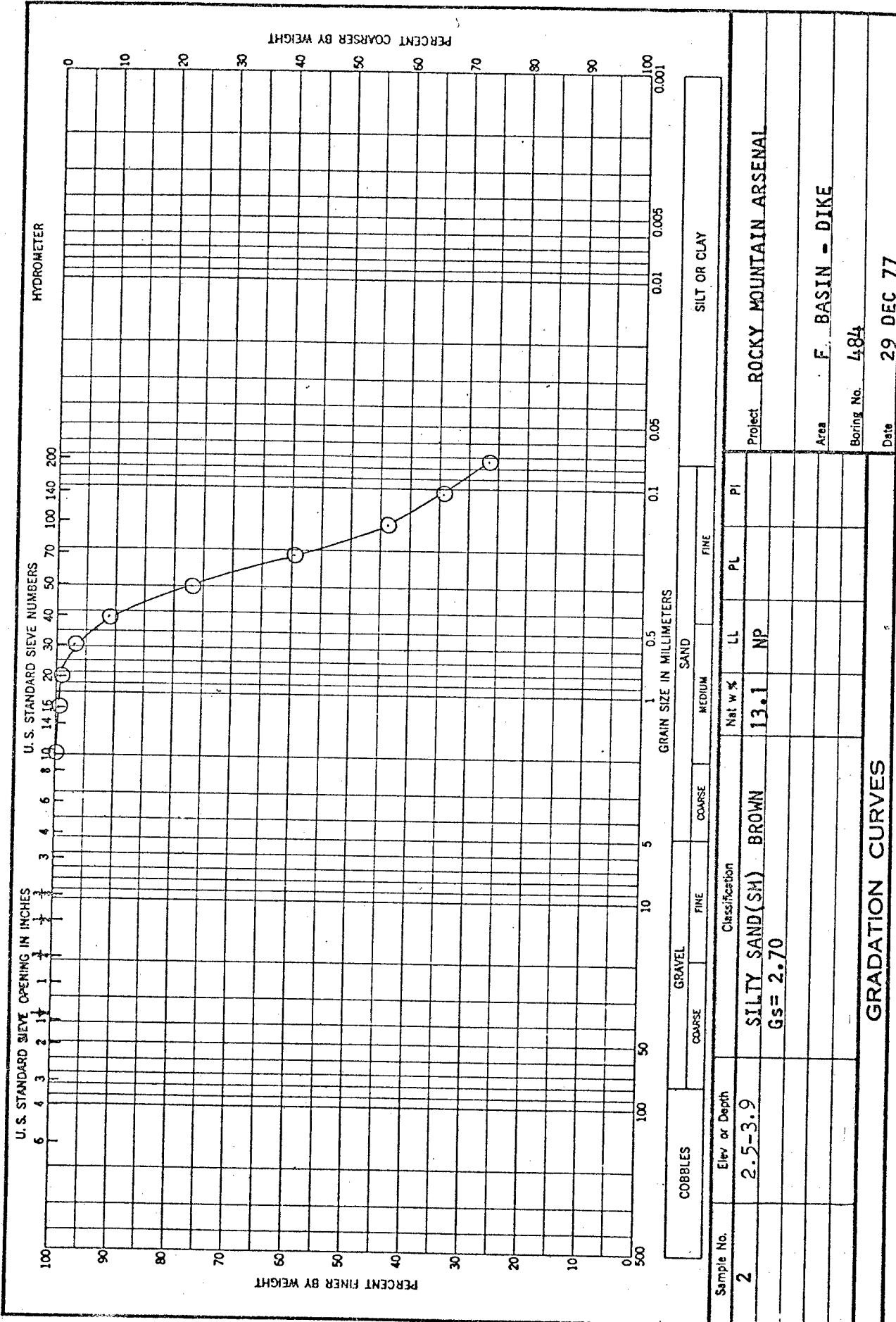


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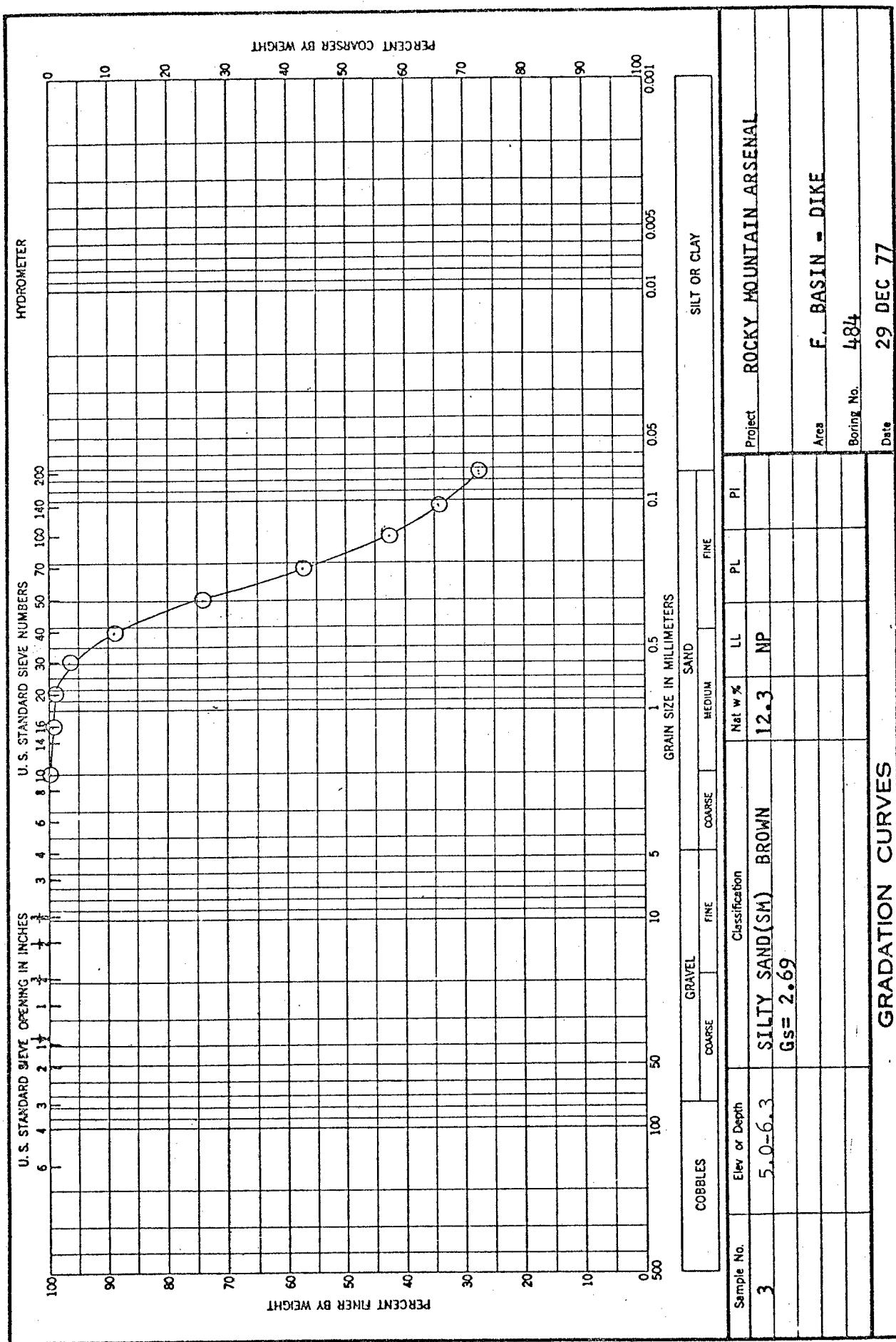


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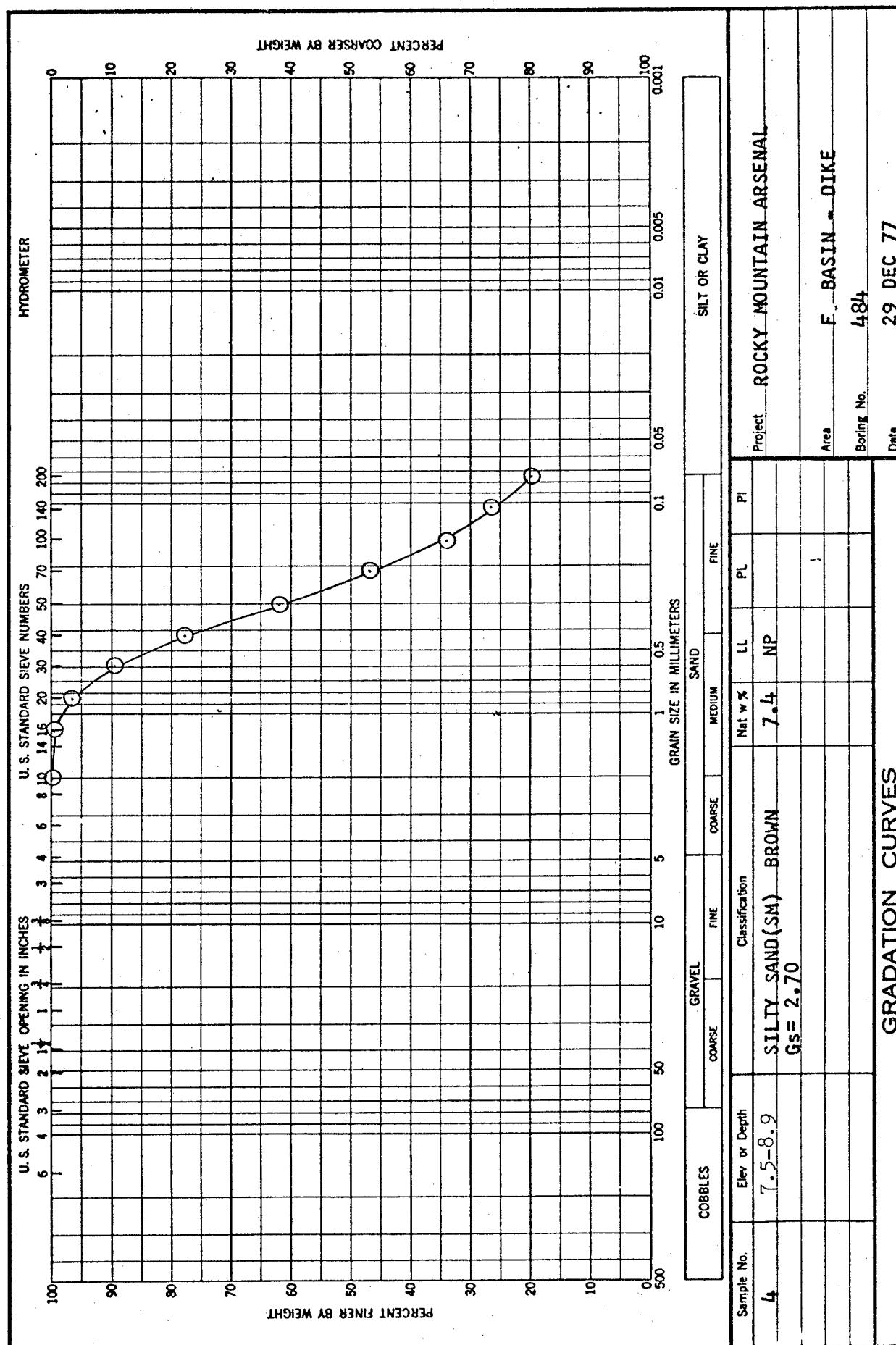


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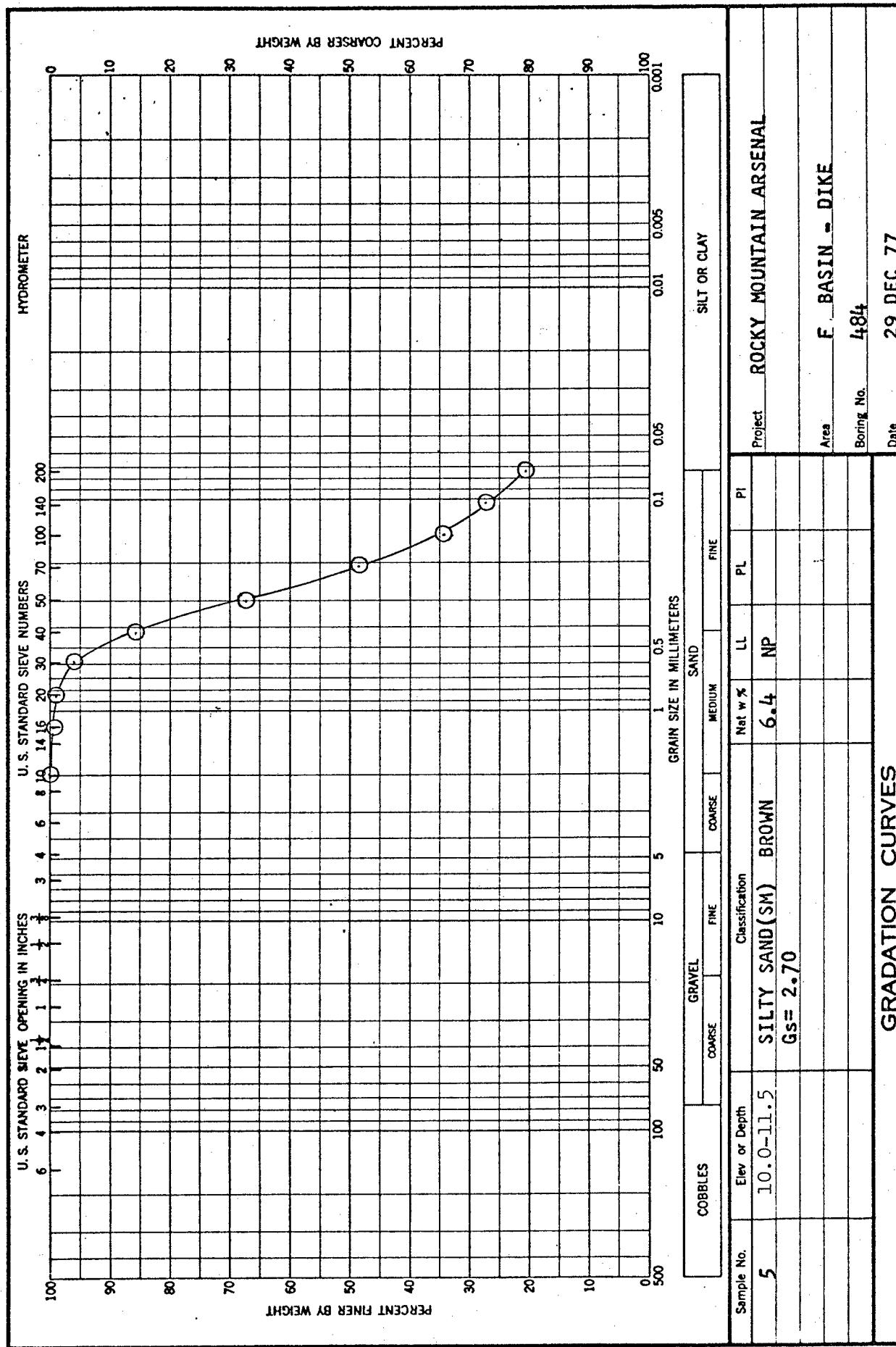


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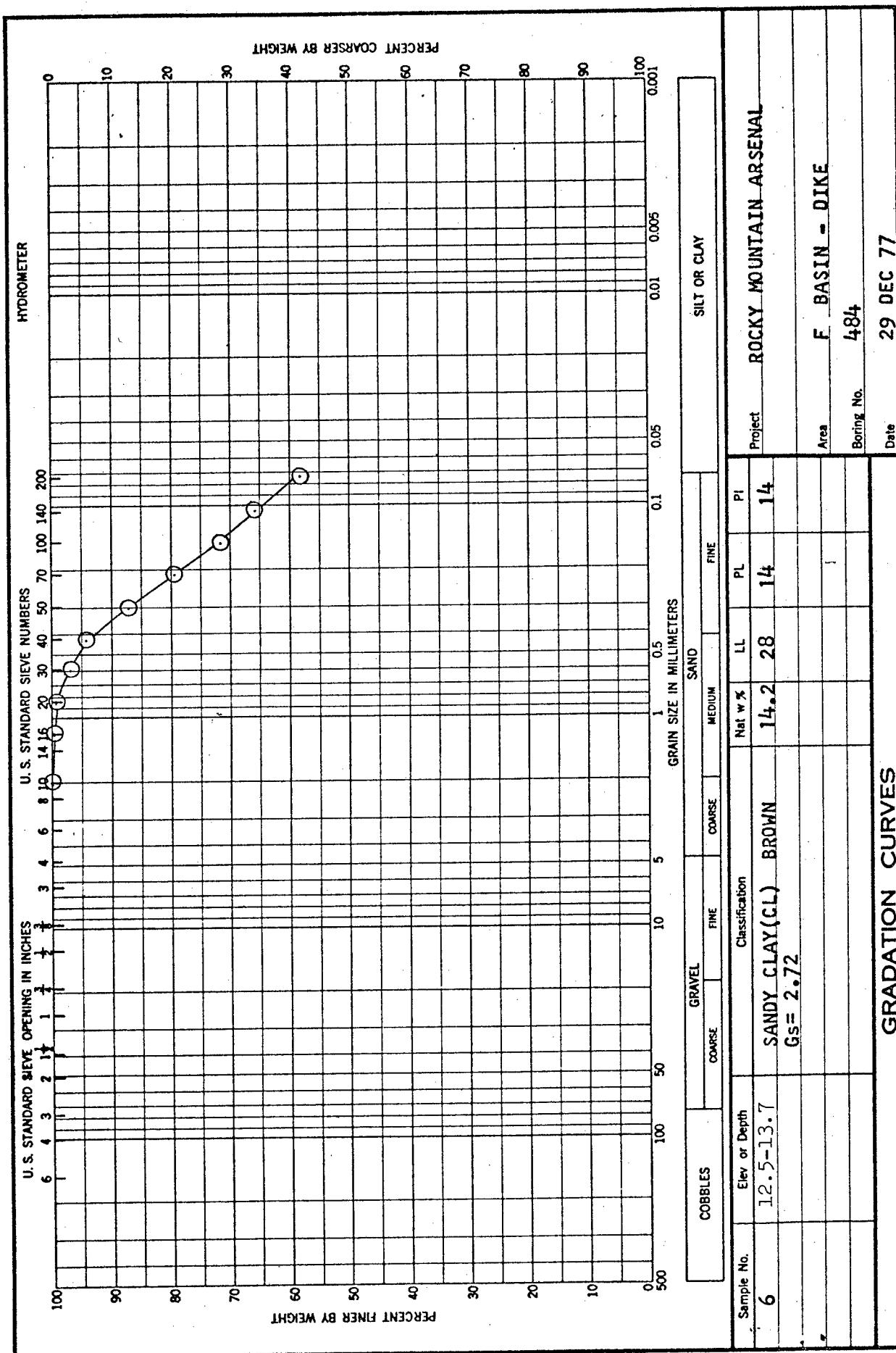


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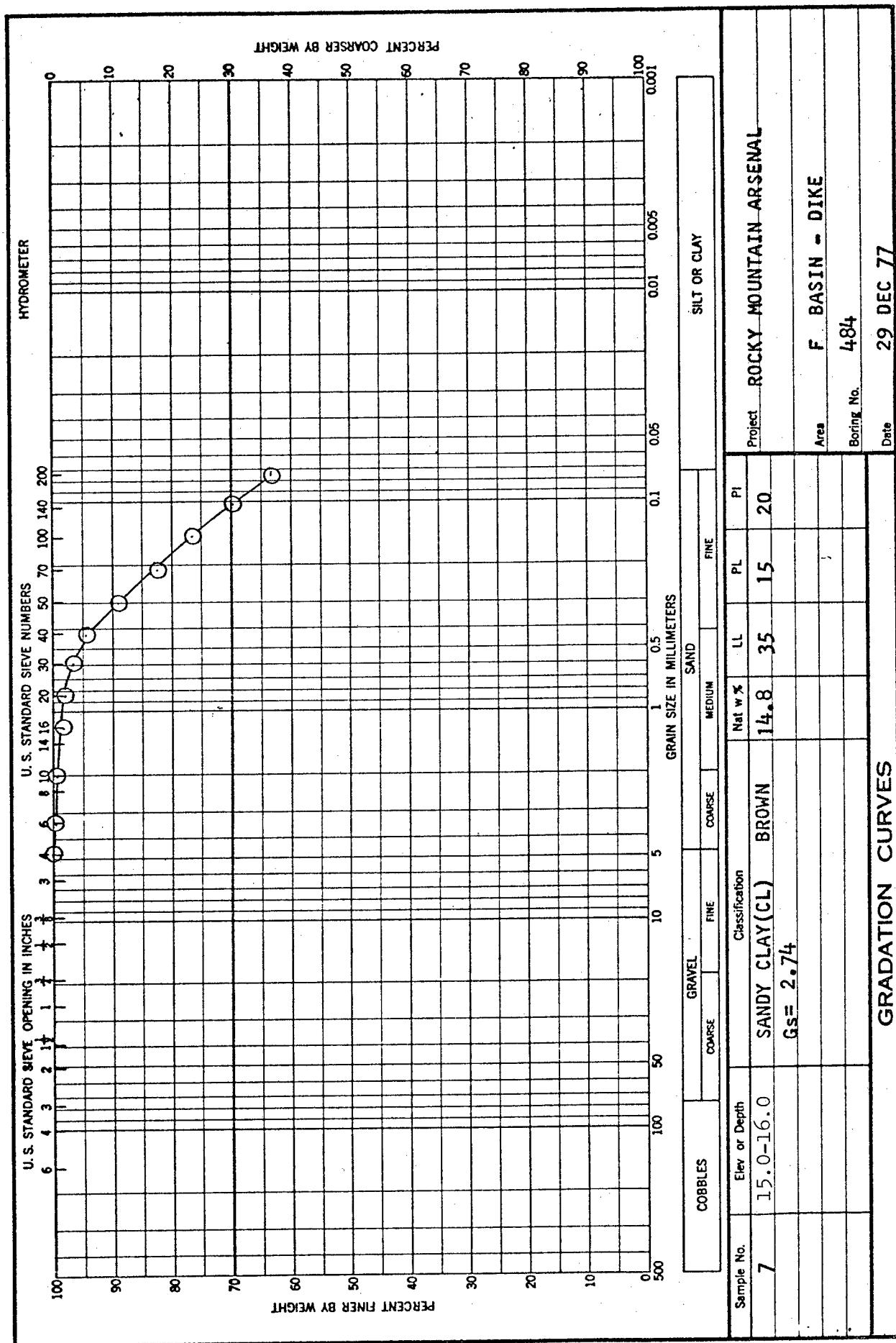


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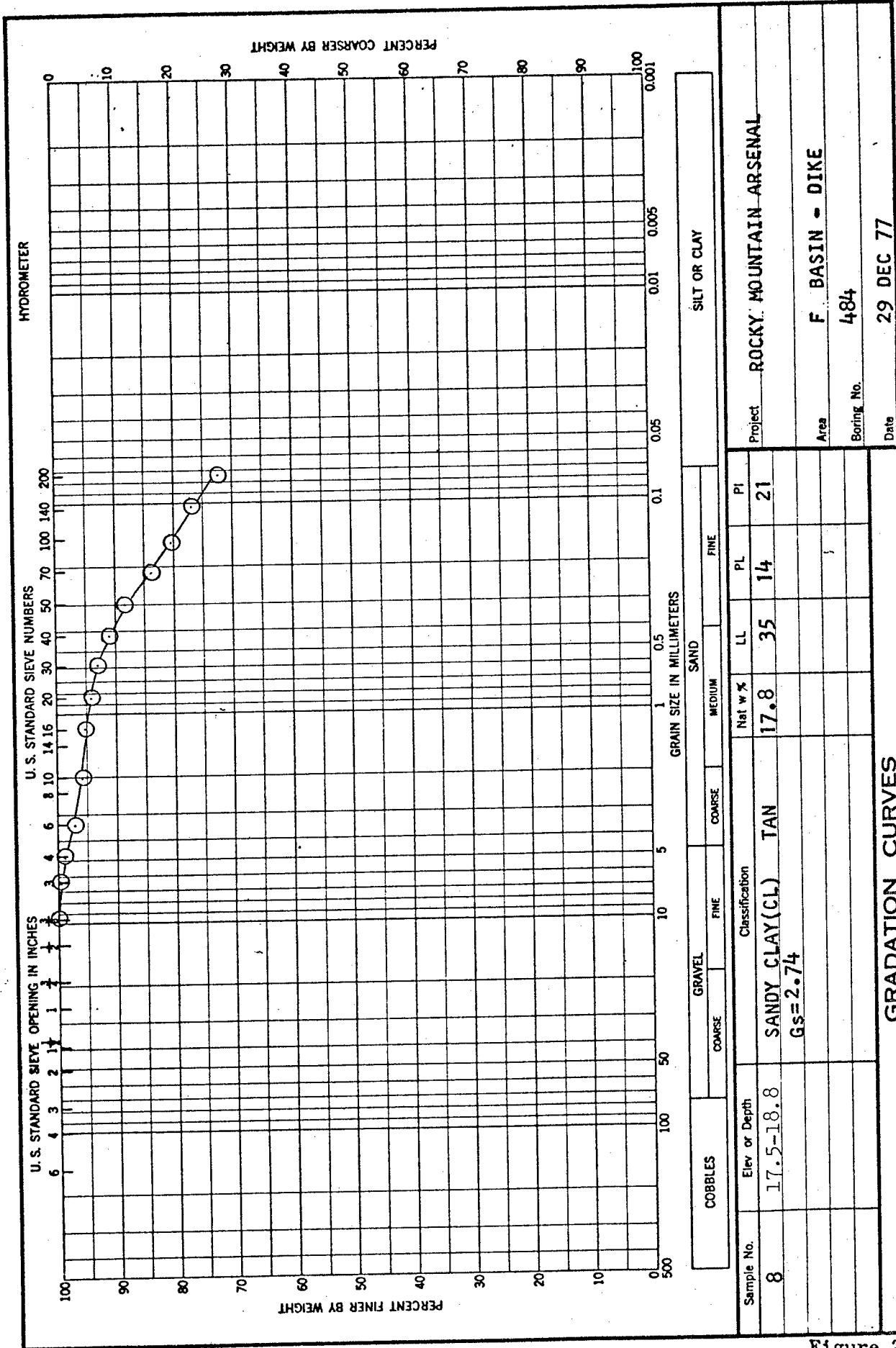


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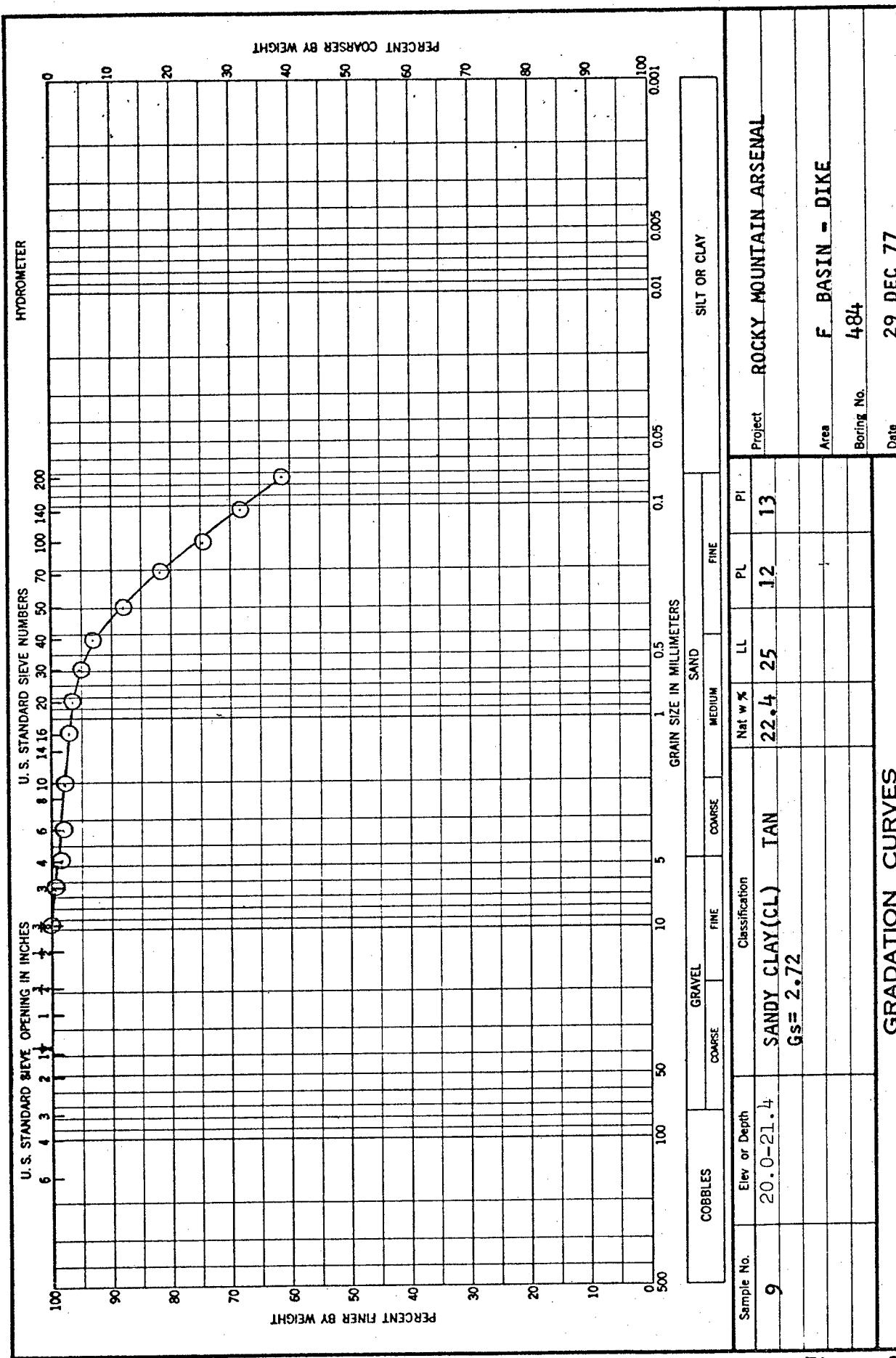


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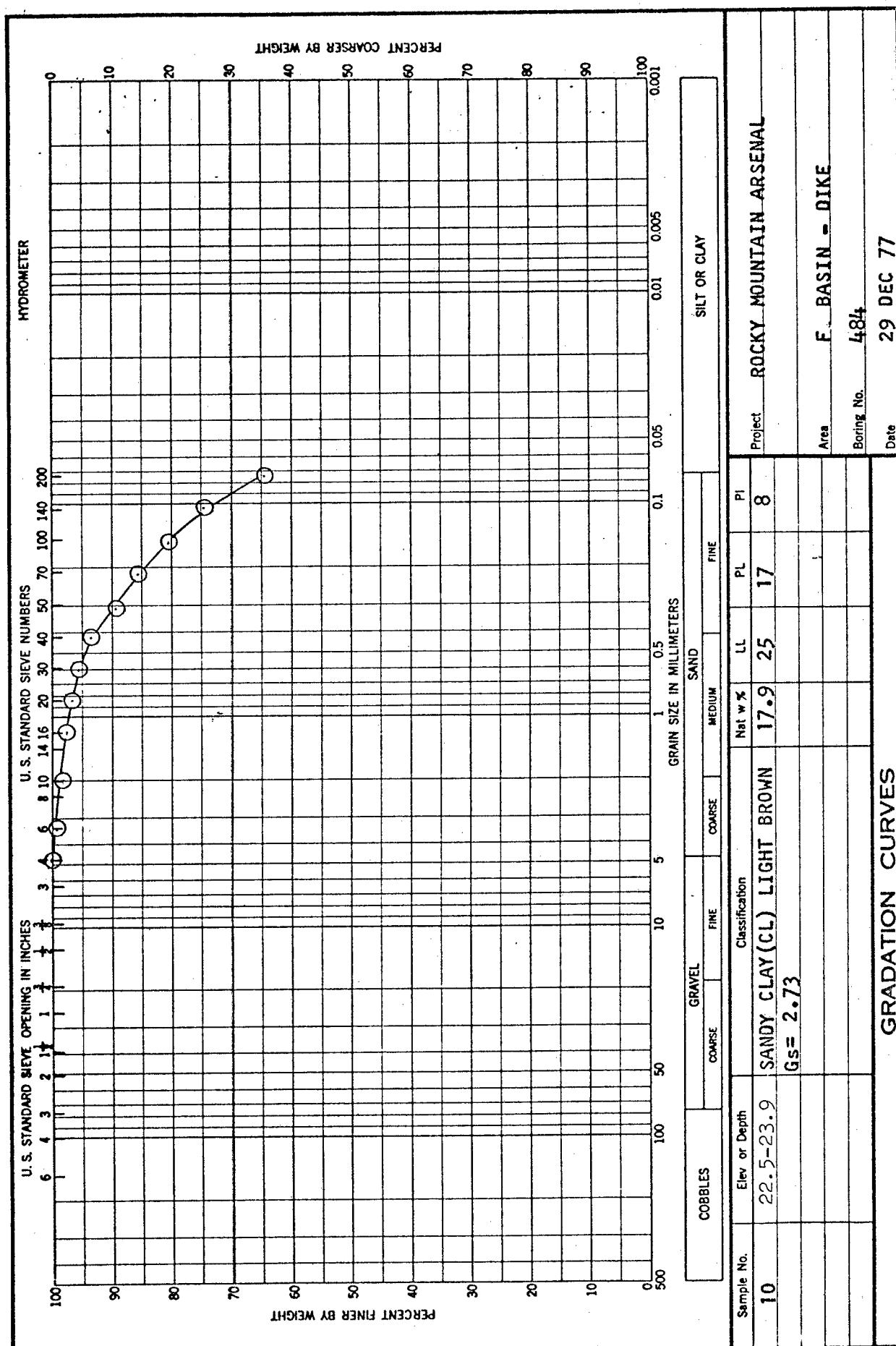


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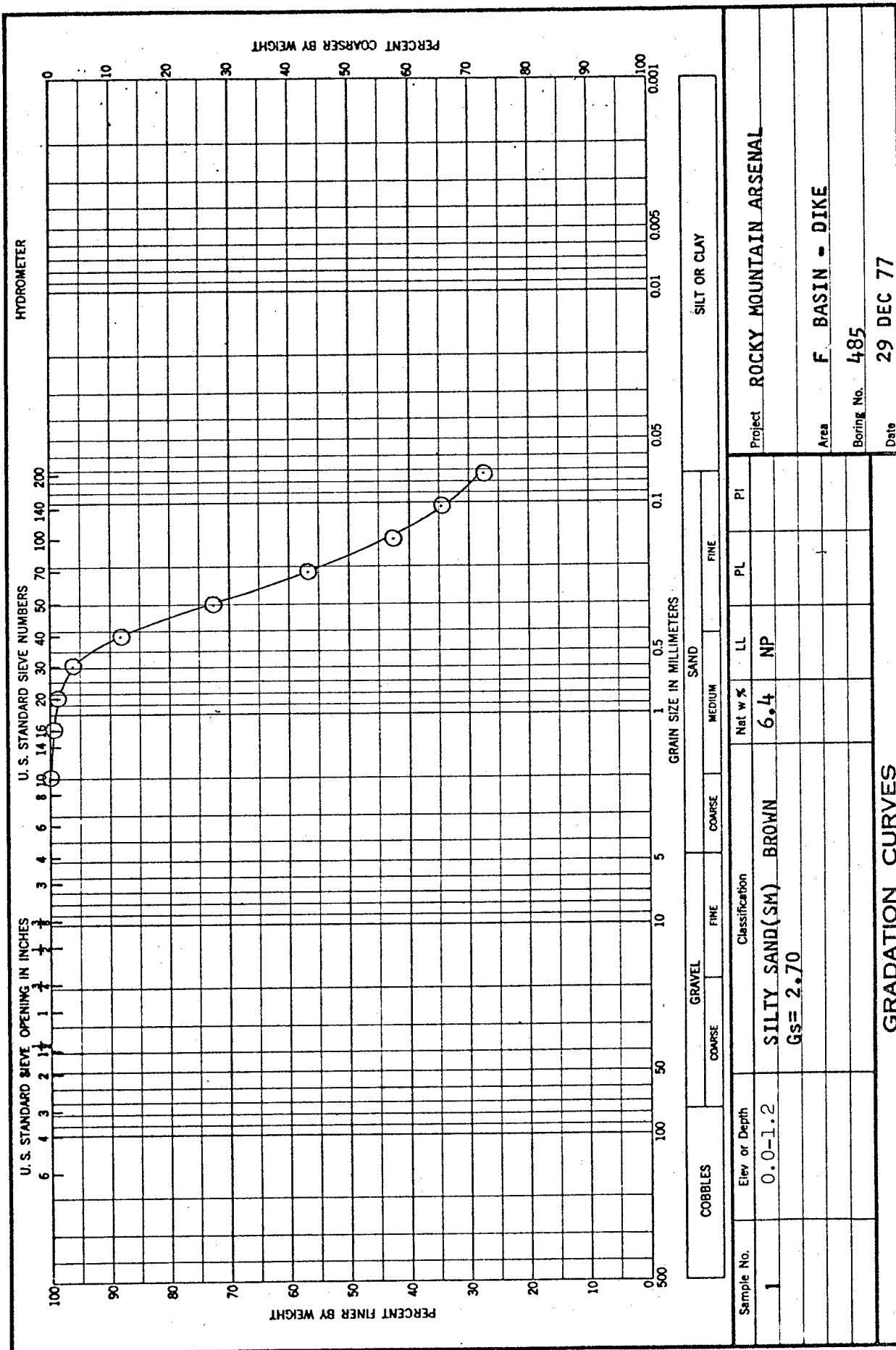


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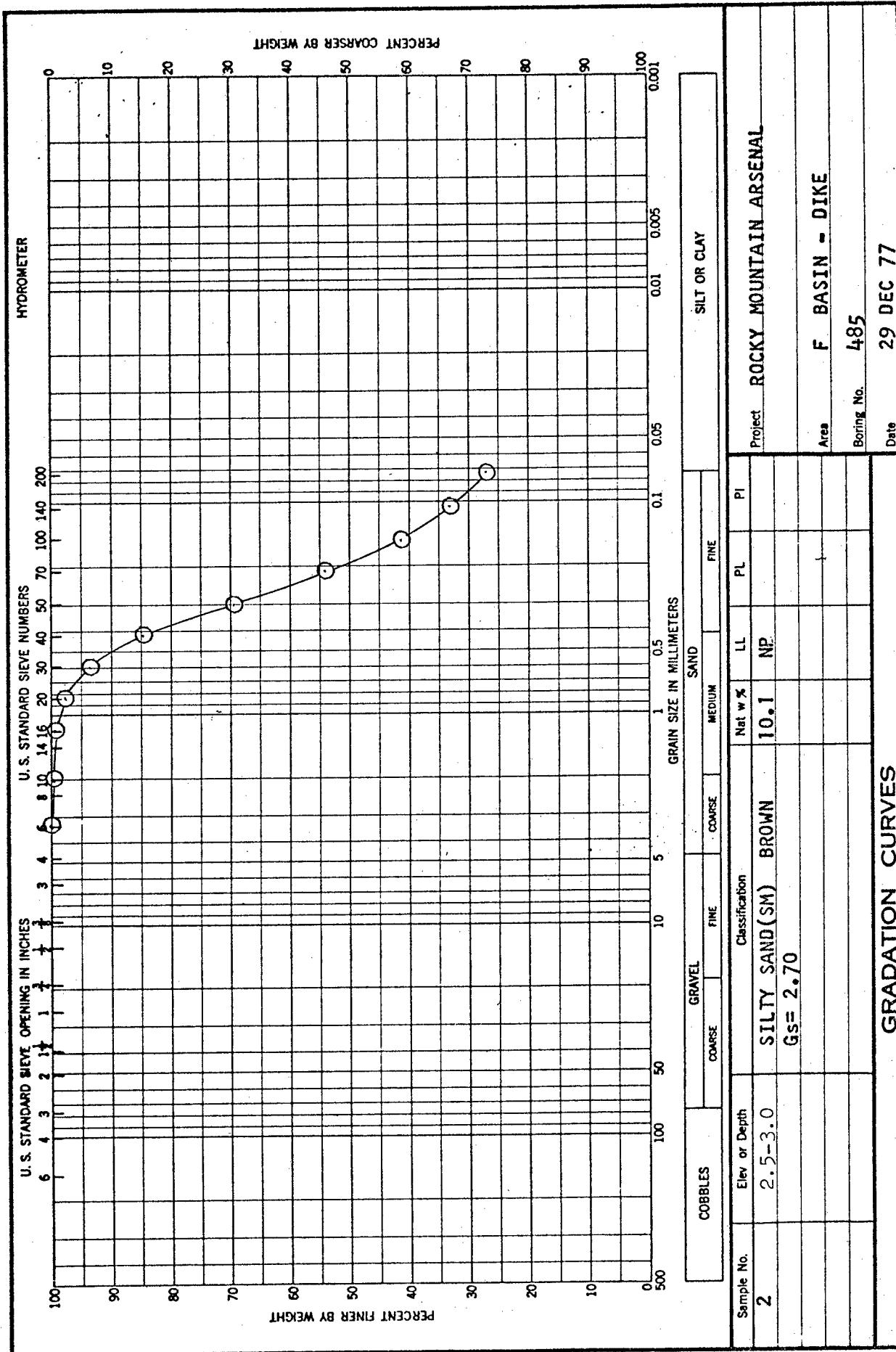


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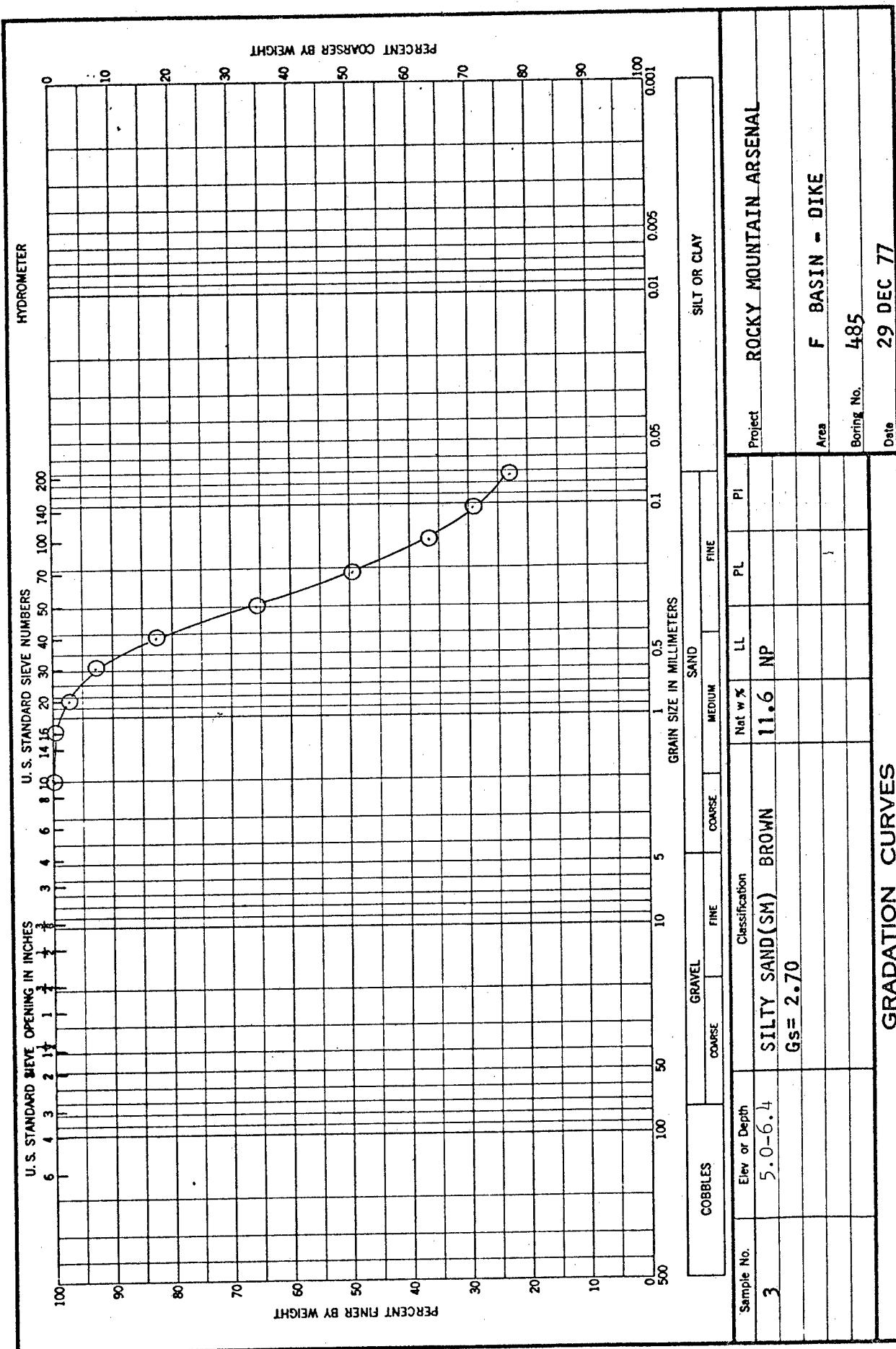


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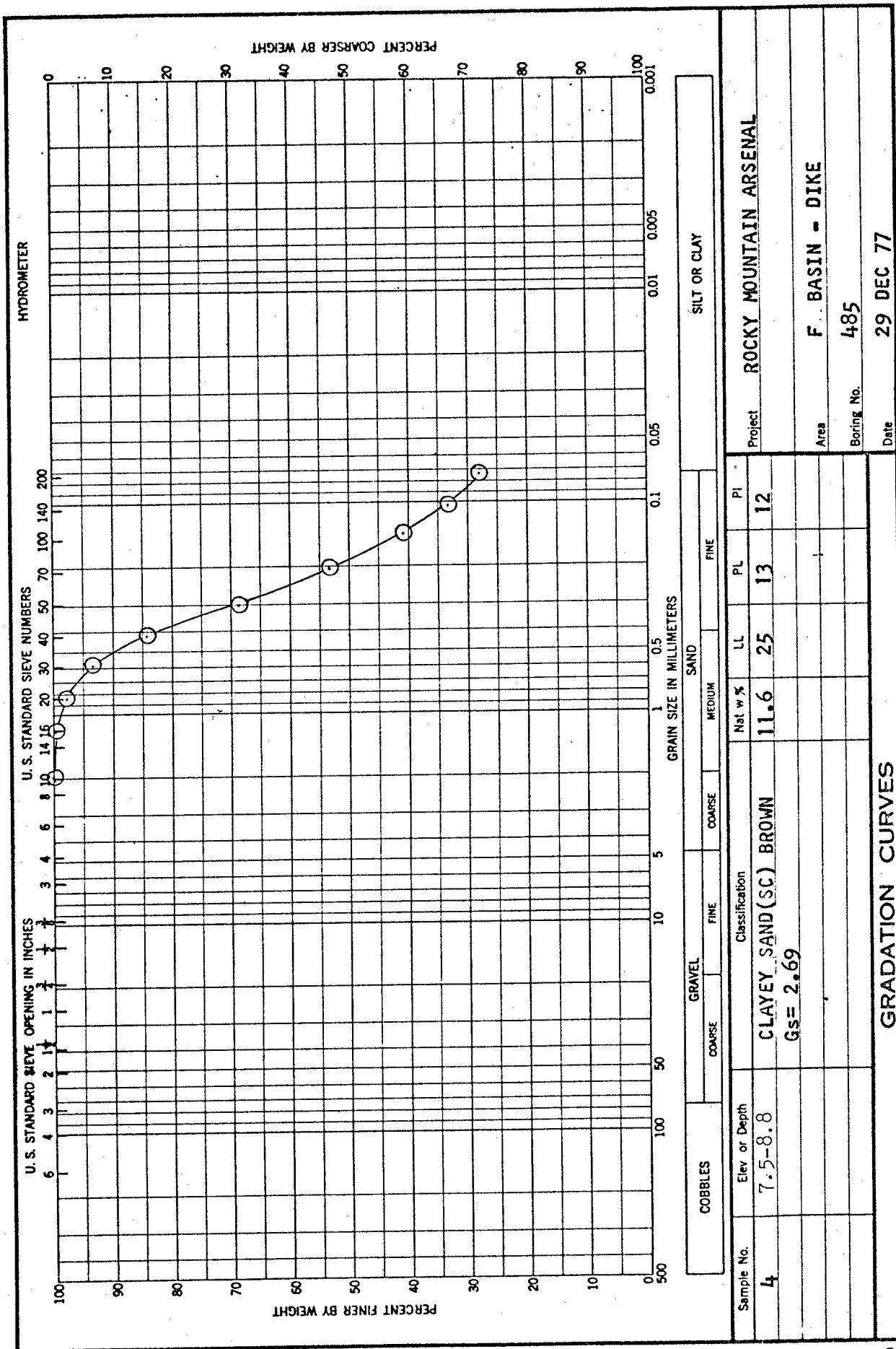


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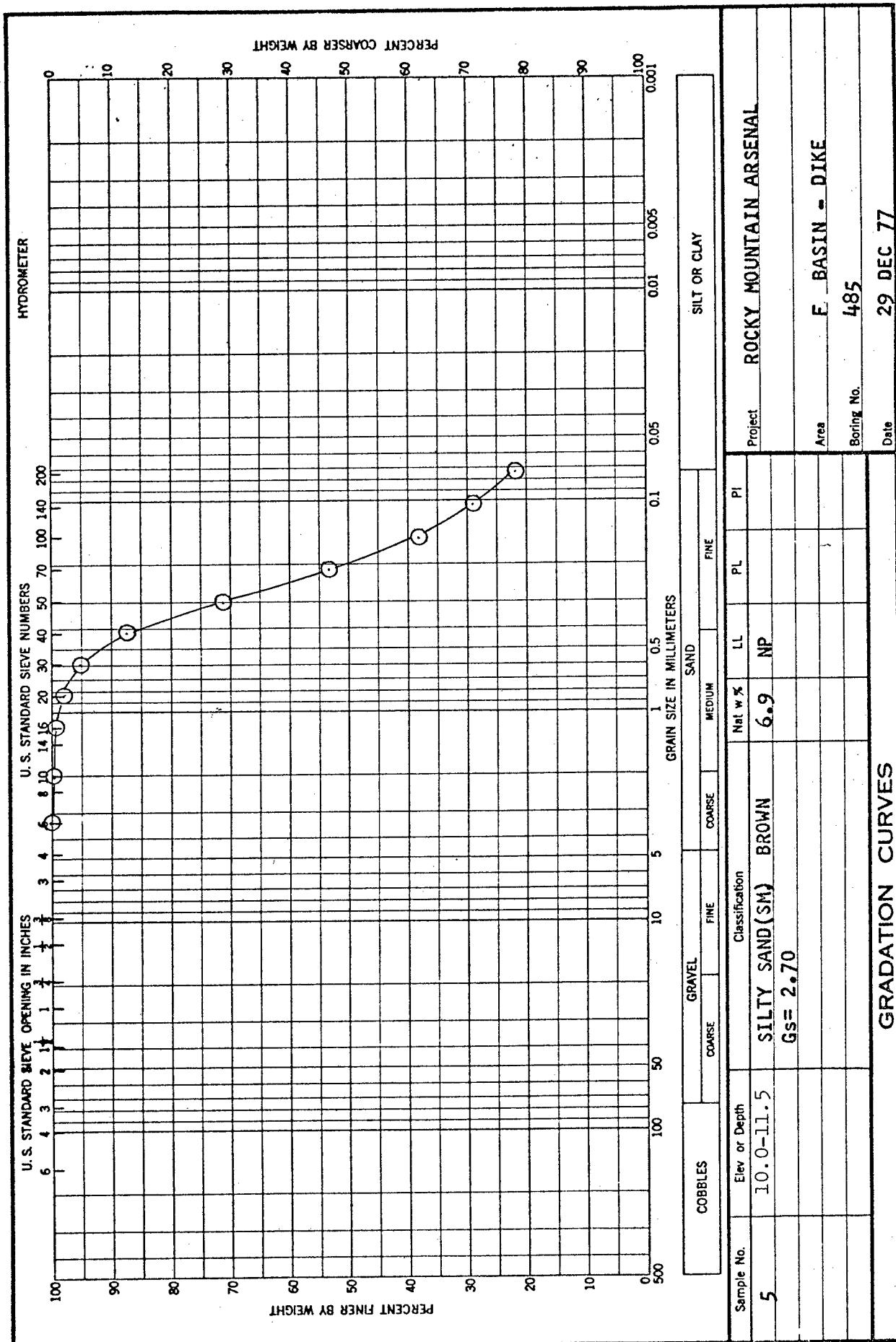


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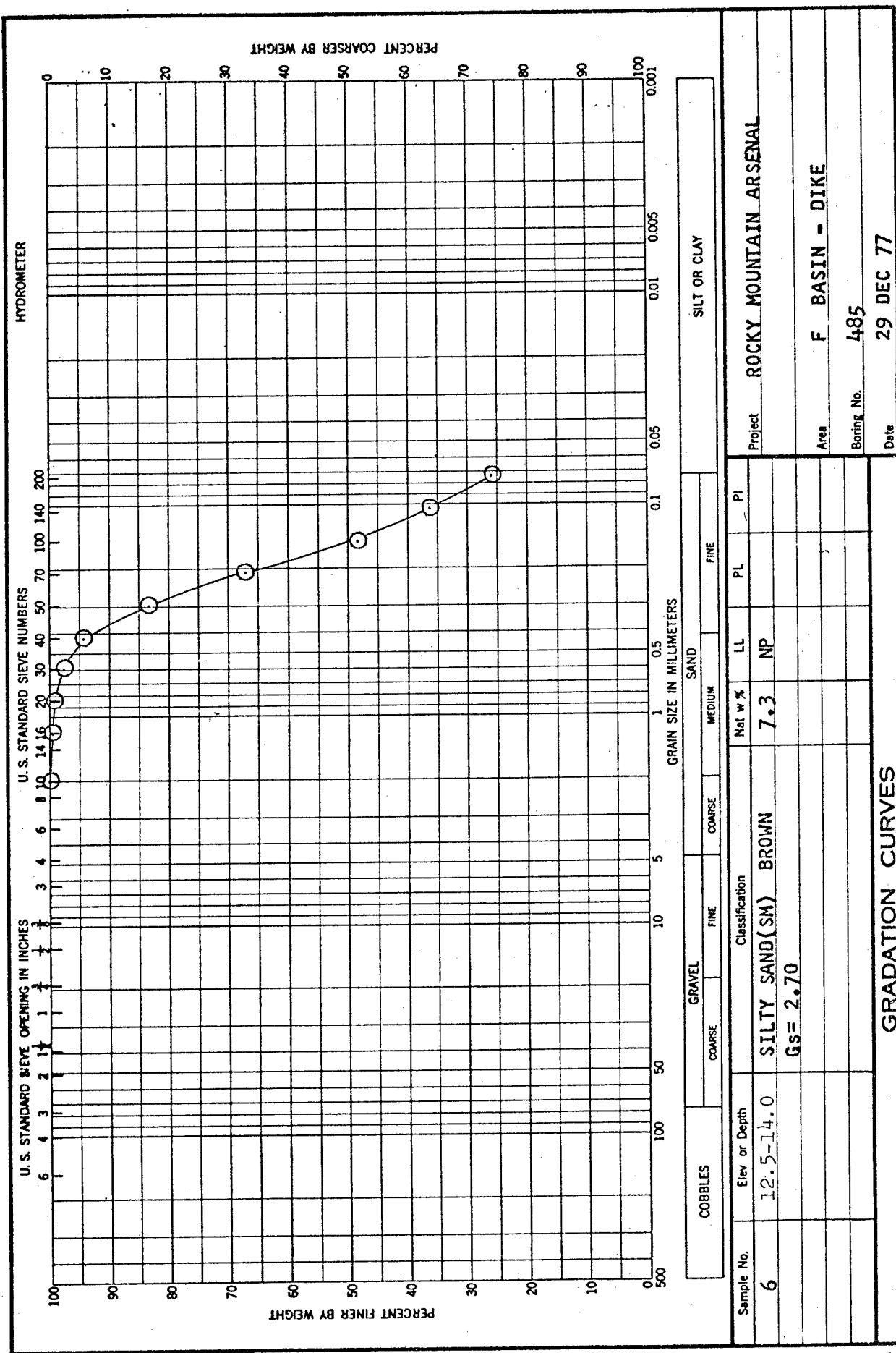


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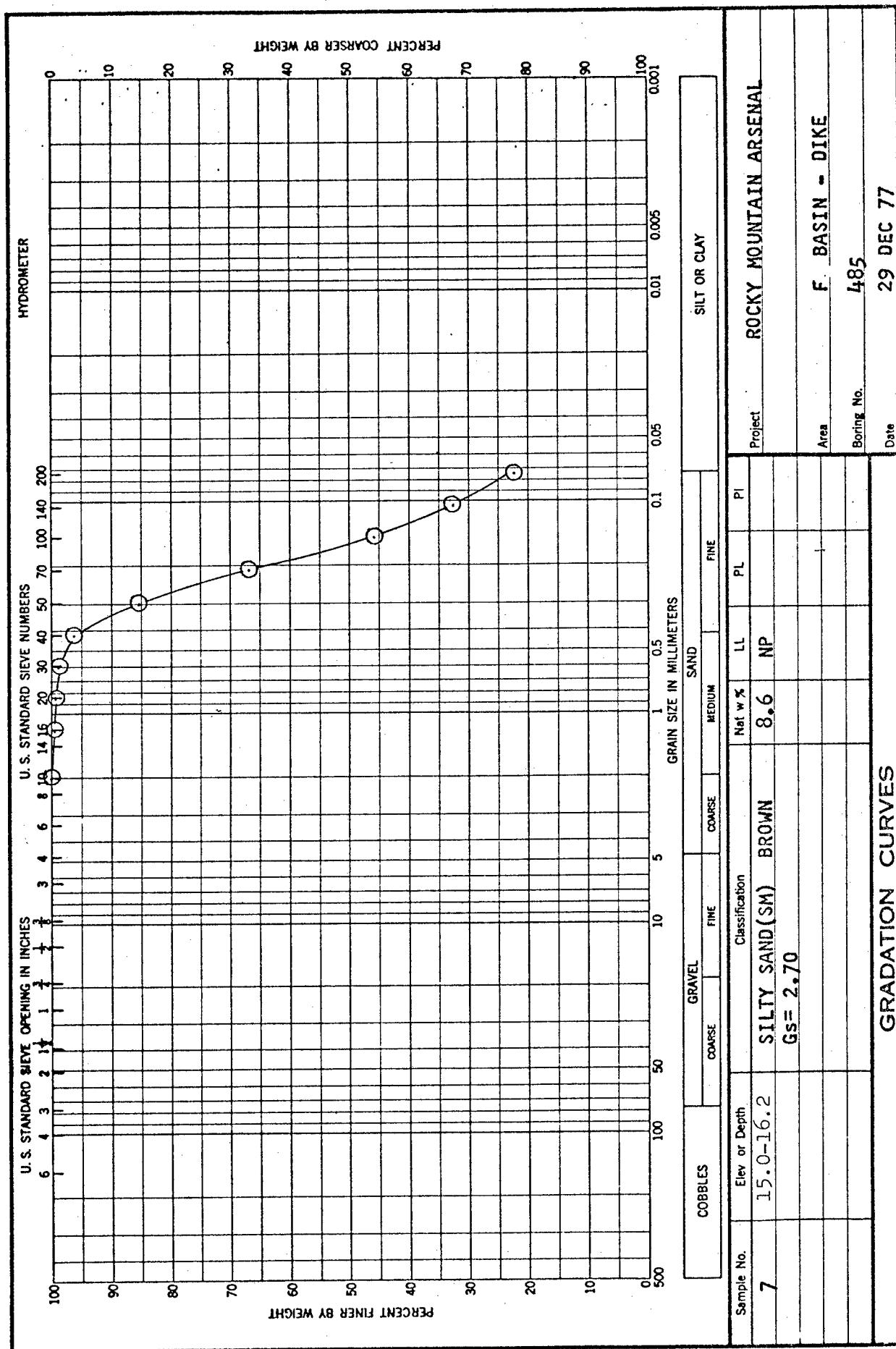


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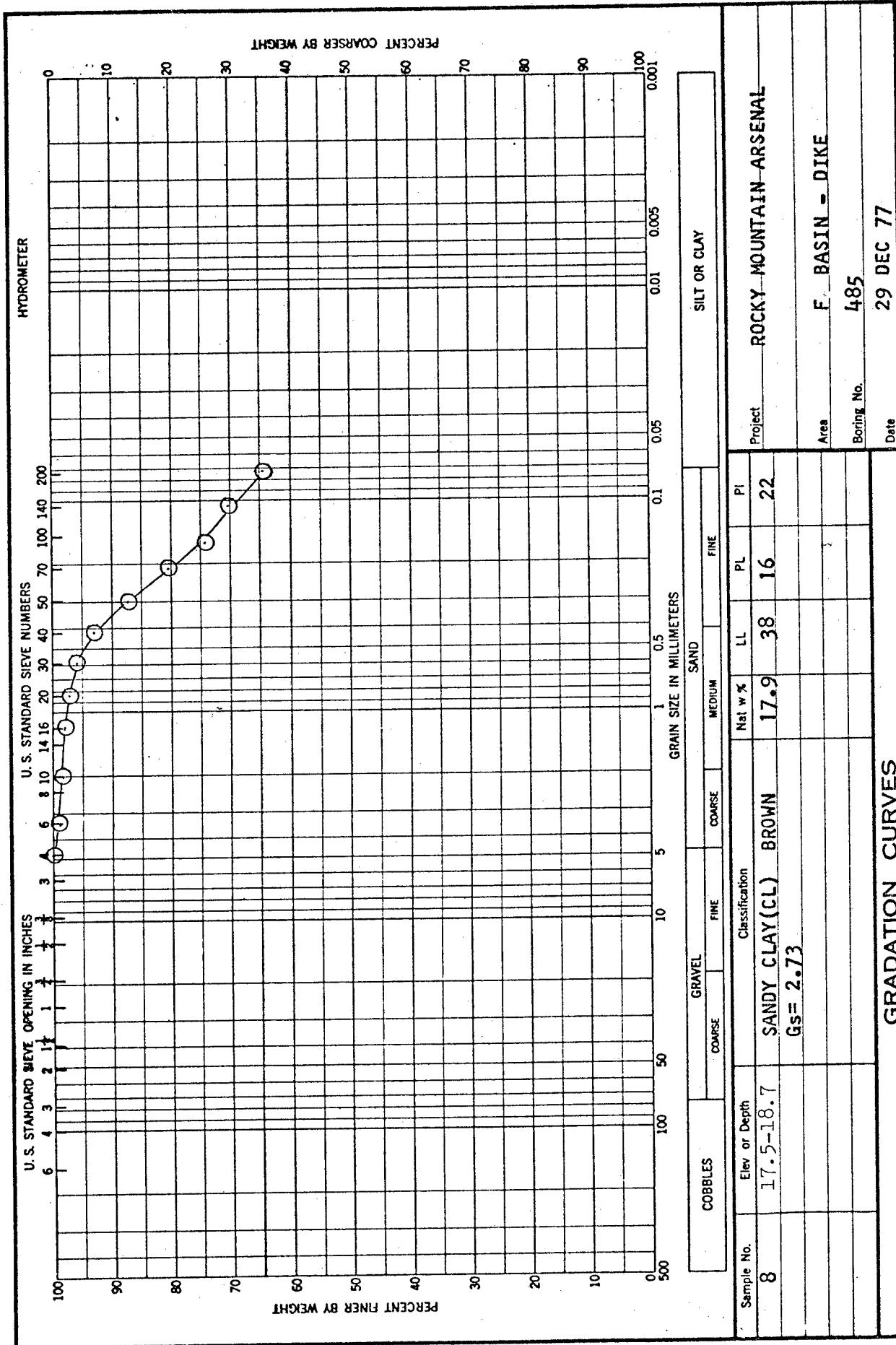


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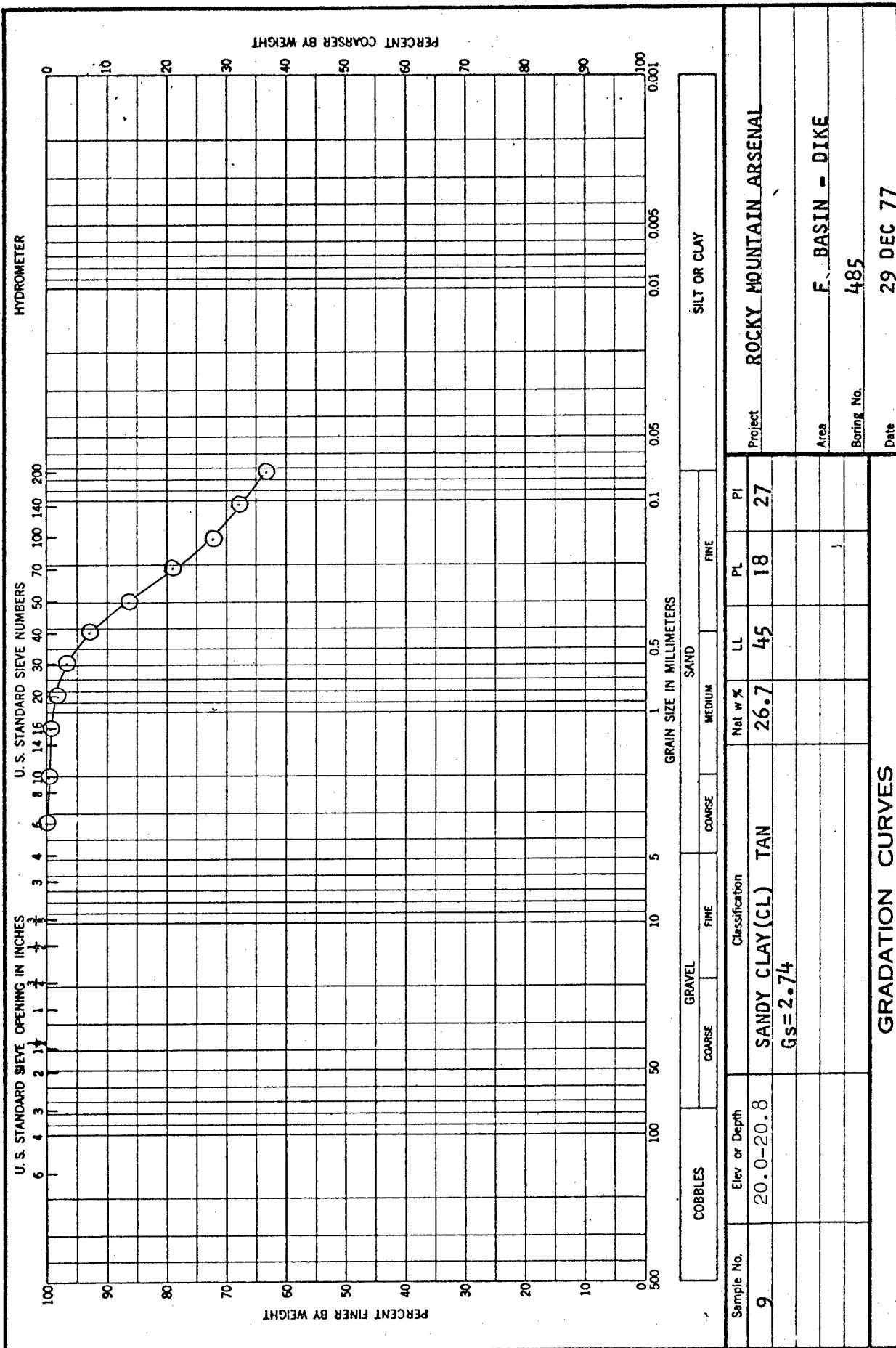


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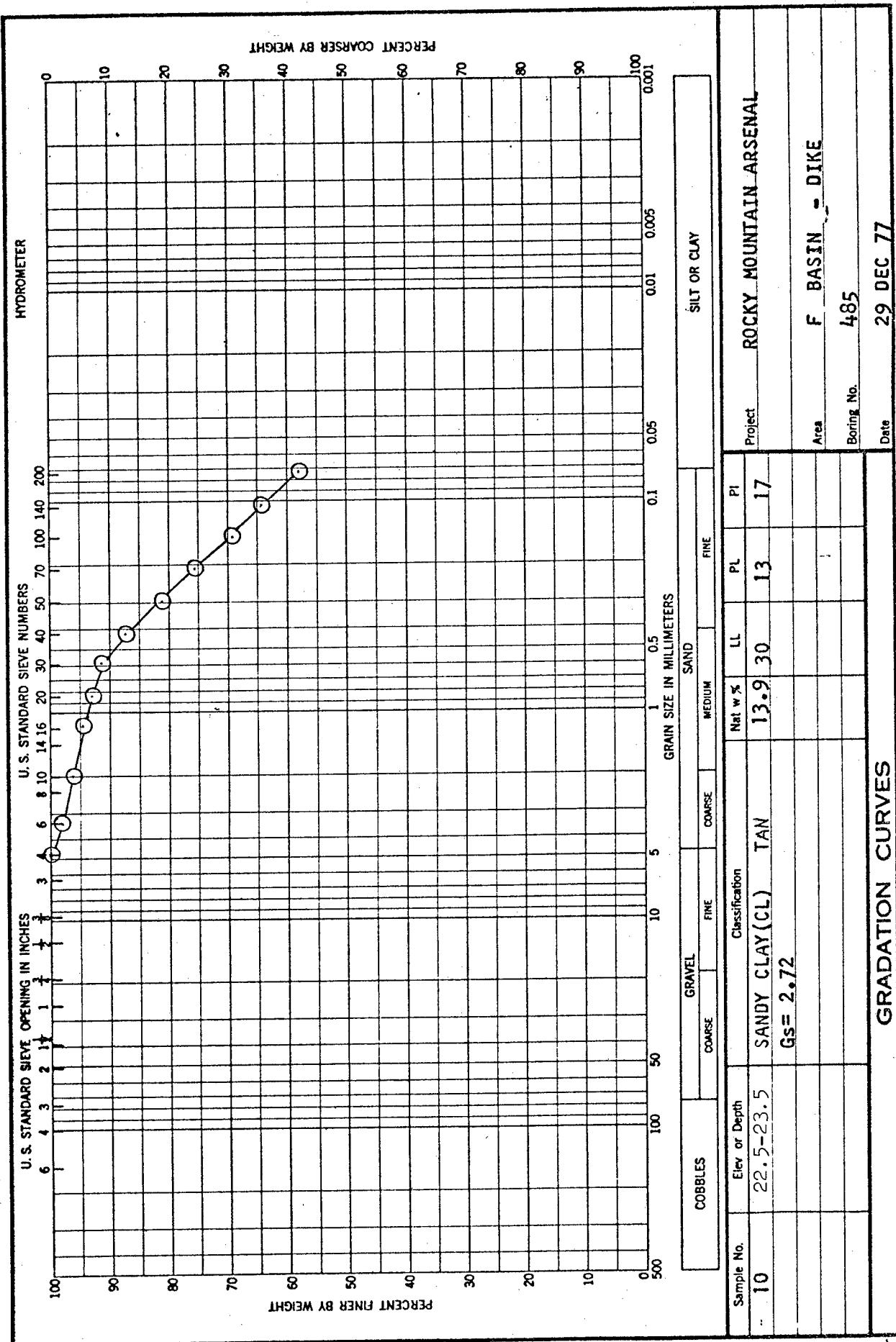
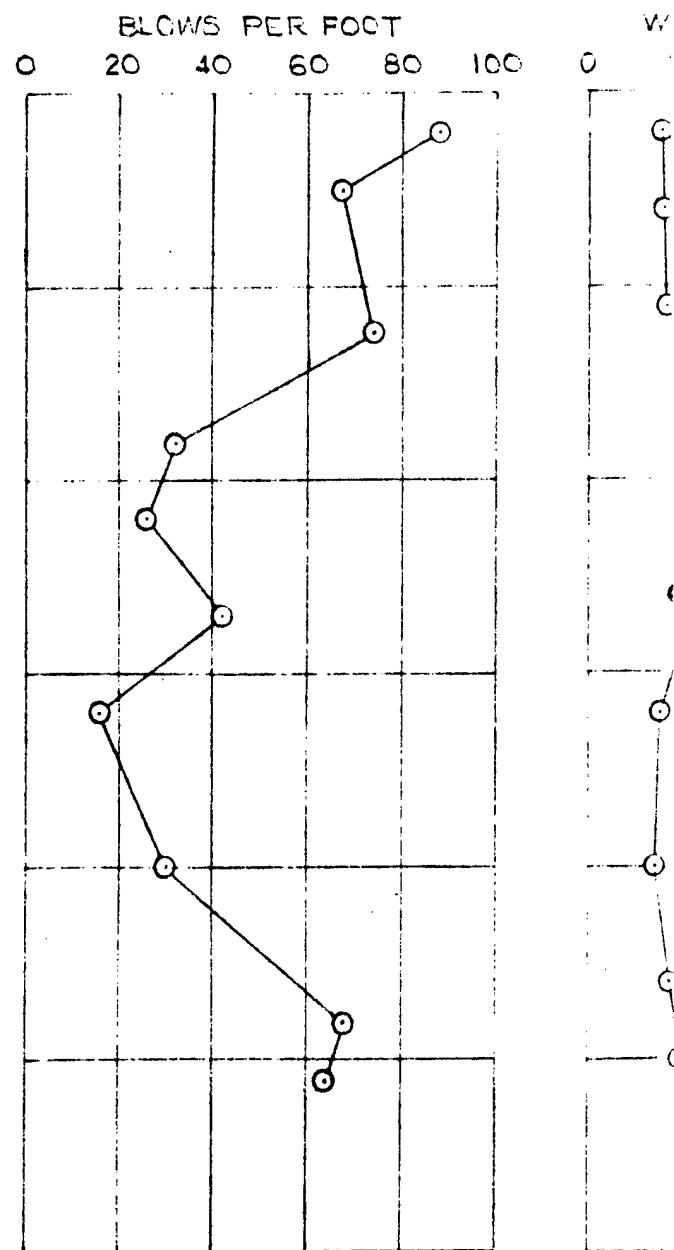
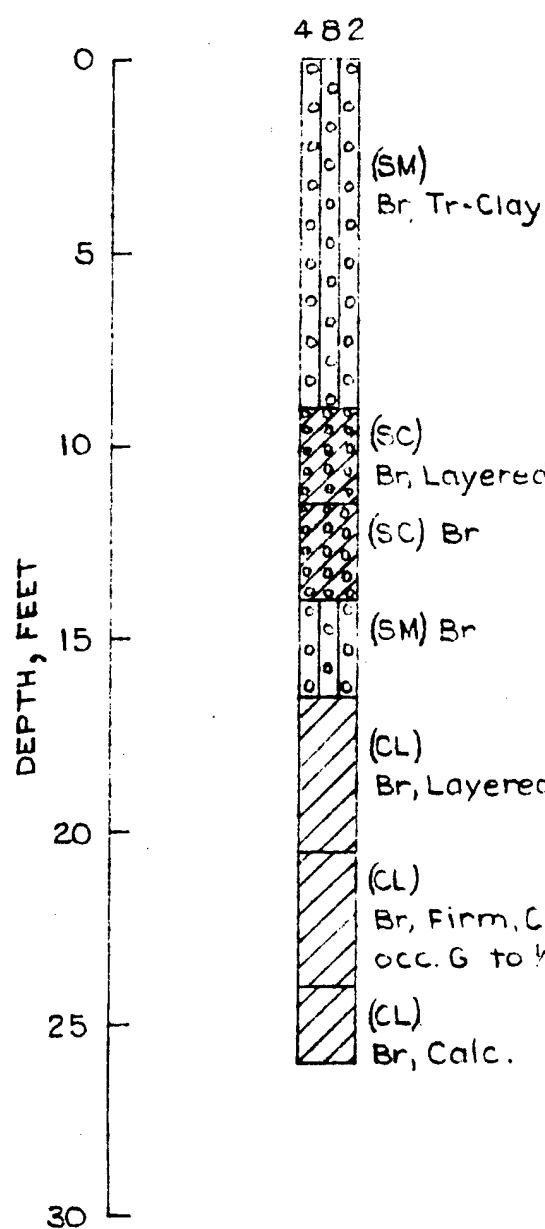
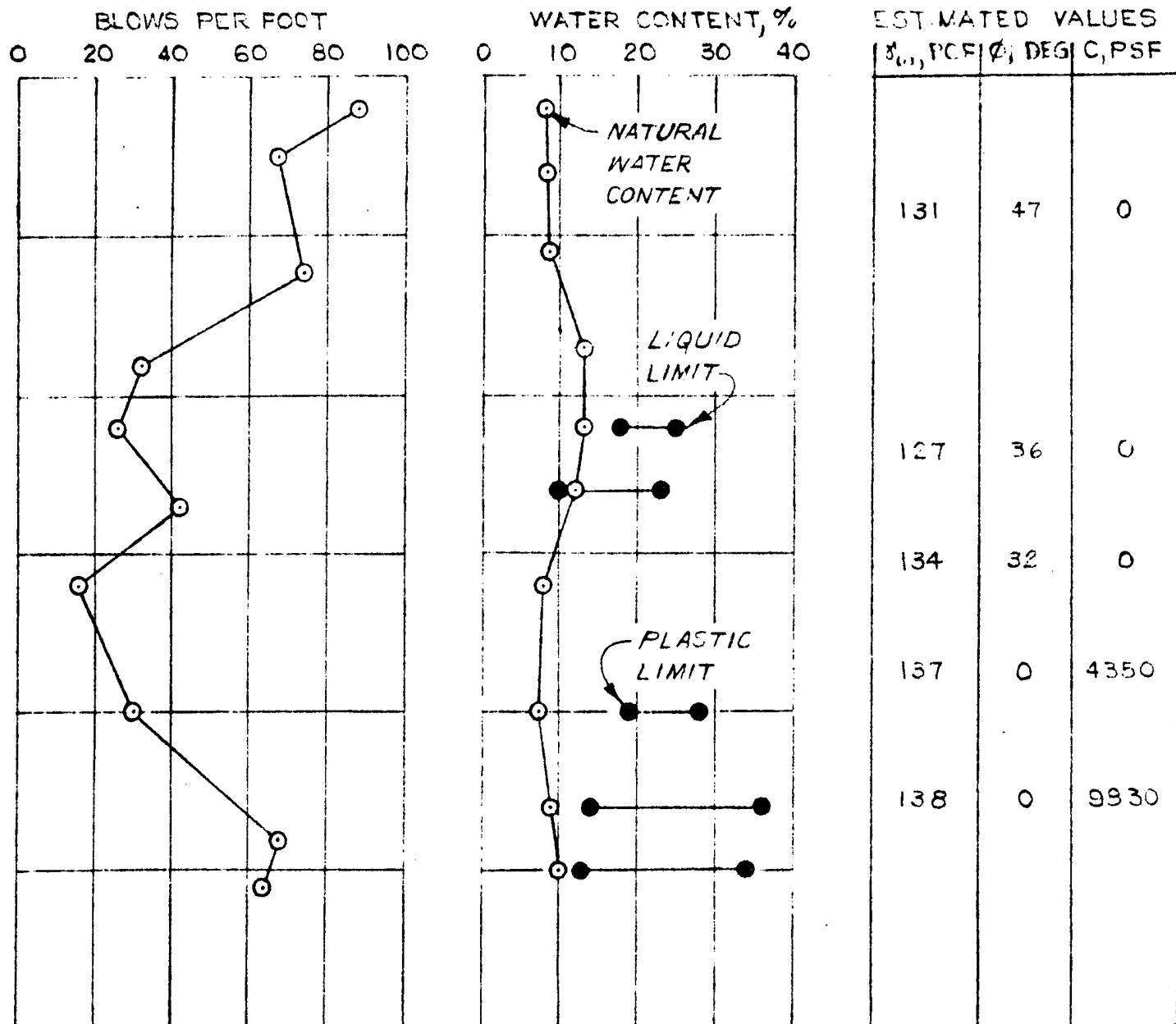


Figure 41

INITIAL IN



INITIAL INVESTIGATION



2

FINAL INVESTIGATION

SELECTED LABORATORY VALUES

ESTIMATED VALUES

γ_u , PCF	ϕ	C, PSF
------------------	--------	--------

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127	36	0
134	32	0
137	0	4350
138	0	9930

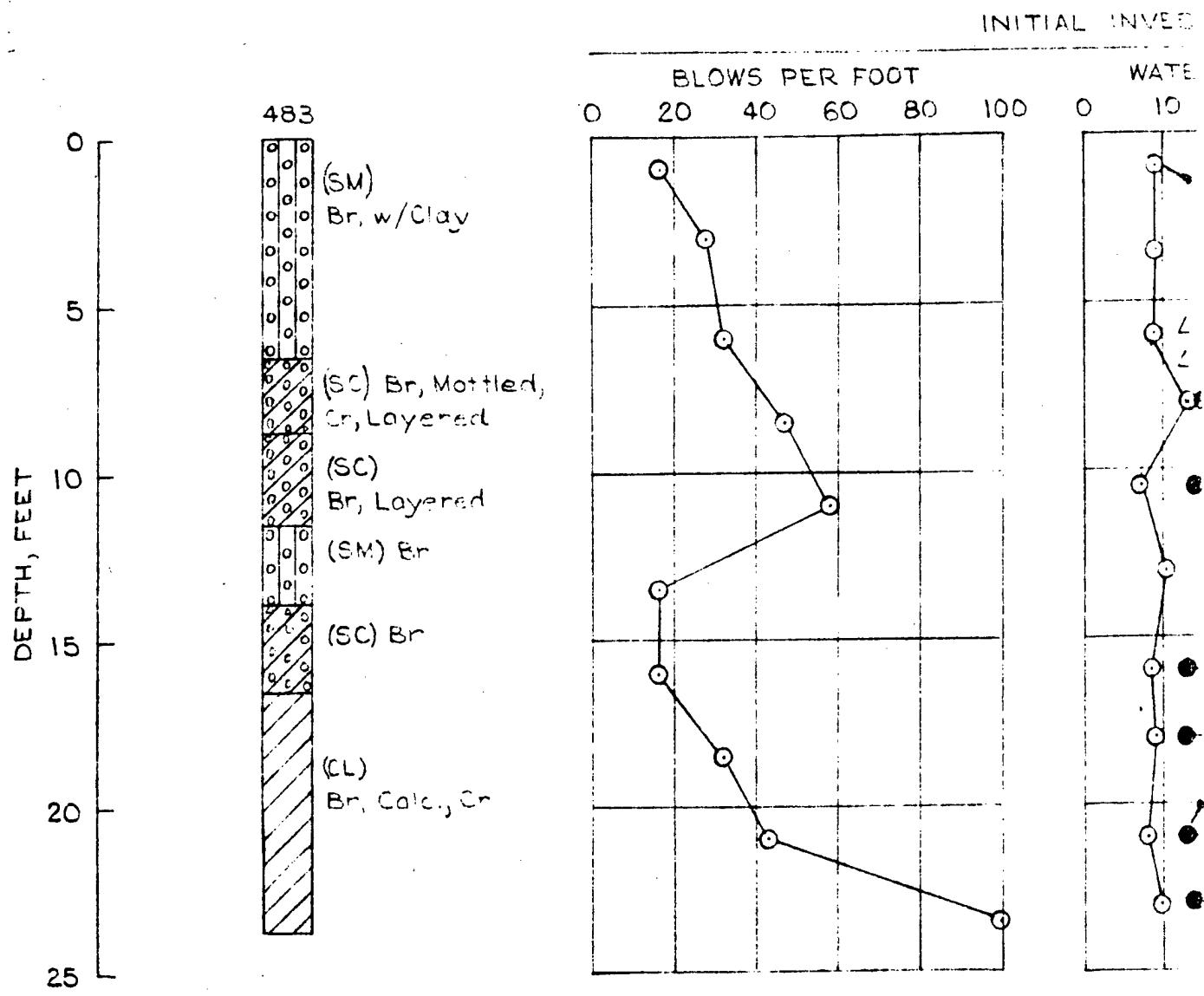
γ_u , PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
	ϕ	C	ϕ	C
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115	15	840	32	0

DEPTH, FEET

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- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25

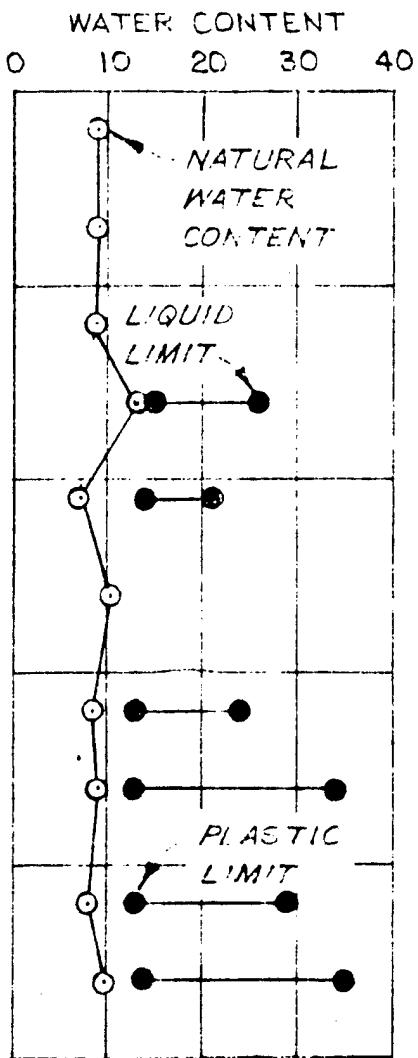
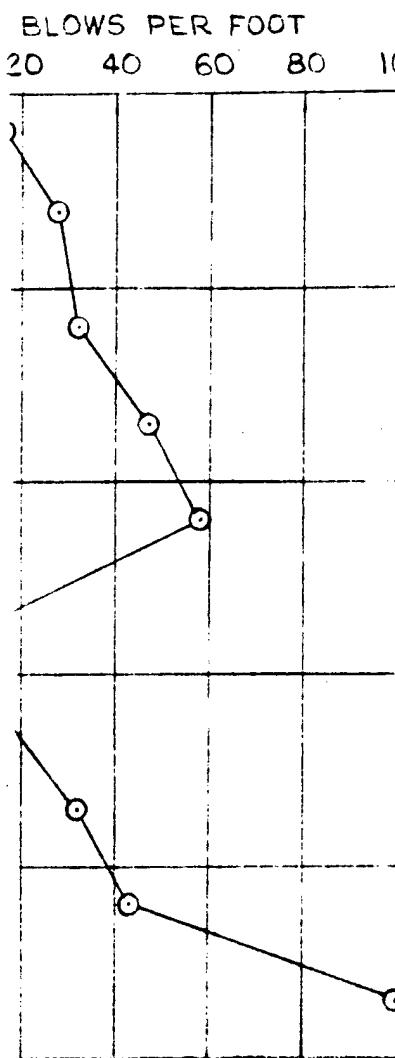
GRAPHIC BORING LOGS & STRENGTH VALUES
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

3



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INITIAL INVESTIGATION



ESTIMATED VALUES

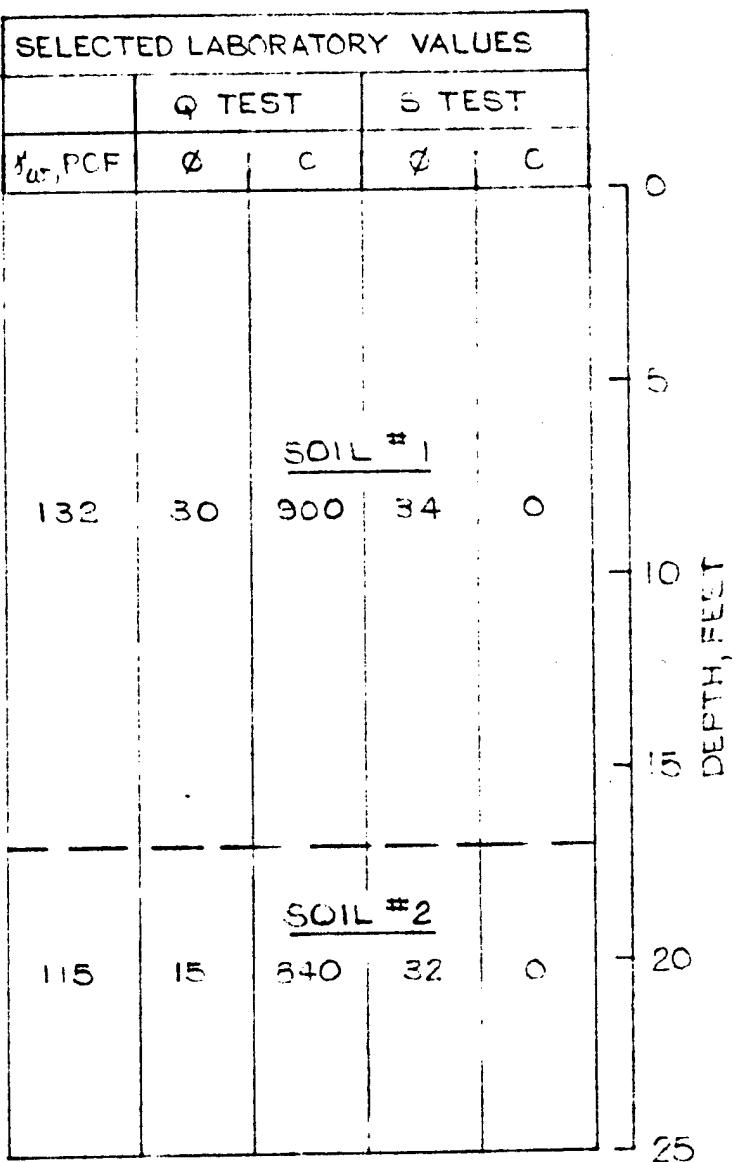
γ_w , PCF	θ , DEG.	C, PSF
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132	41	0
134	32	0
137	0	5550
0	0	15000

2

FINAL INVESTIGATION

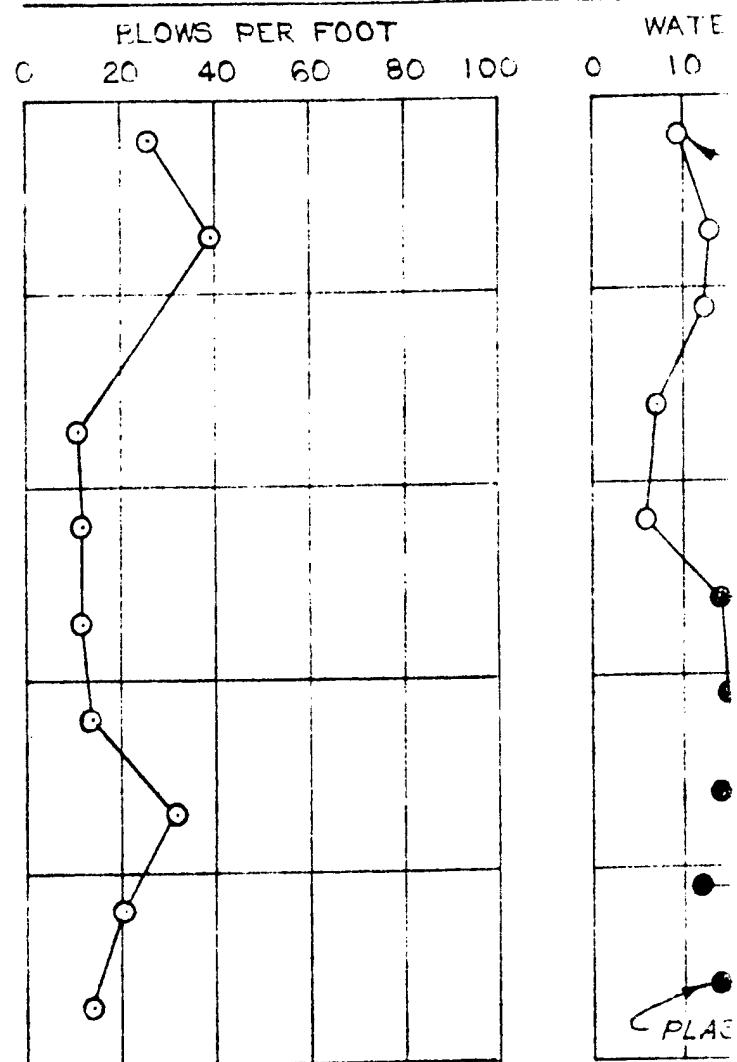
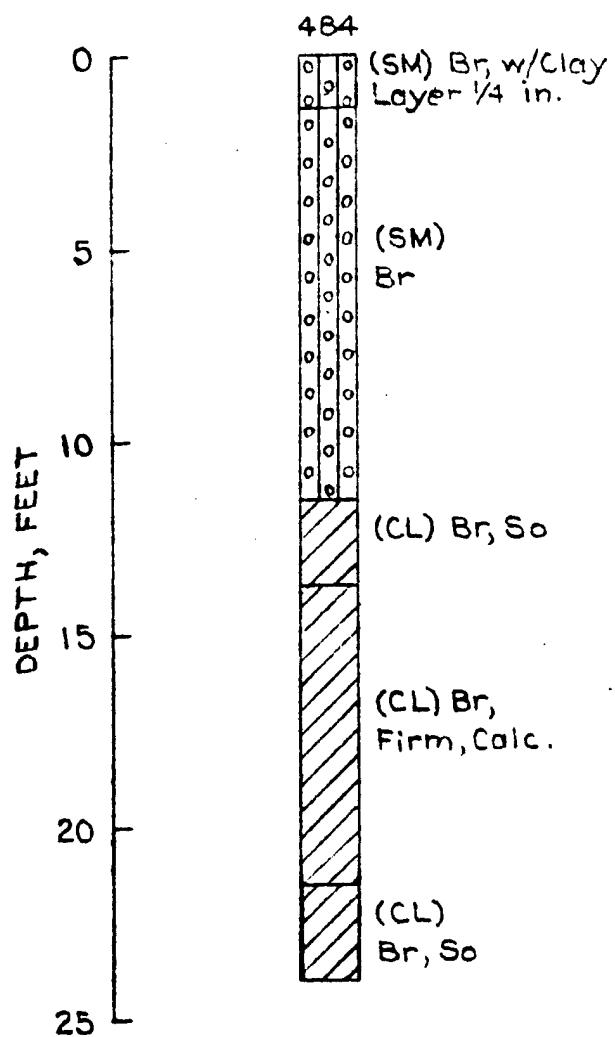
SELECTED LABORATORY VALUES

ESTIMATED VALUES		
γ_u , PCF	Q, DEG.	C, PSF
135	34	0
132	41	0
134	32	0
137	0	5550
0	0	15000



GRAPHIC BORING LOGS & STRENGTH VALUES
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

Figure 43



①

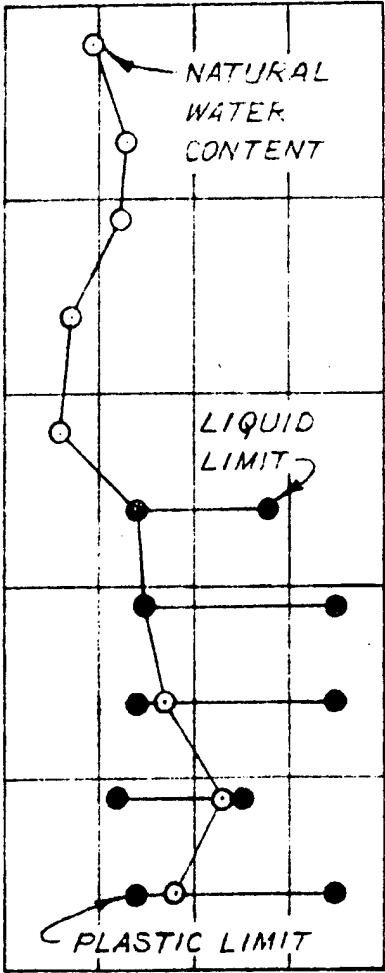
INITIAL INVESTIGATION

PER FOOT

60 80 100

WATER CONTENT

0 10 20 30 40



ESTIMATED VALUES

 γ_u , PCF | ϕ , DEG. I.C., PSF

129 36 0

133 31 0

119 0 2760

SELECTED

 γ_w , PCF

132

115

FINAL INVESTIGATION

SELECTED LABORATORY VALUES

ESTIMATED VALUES

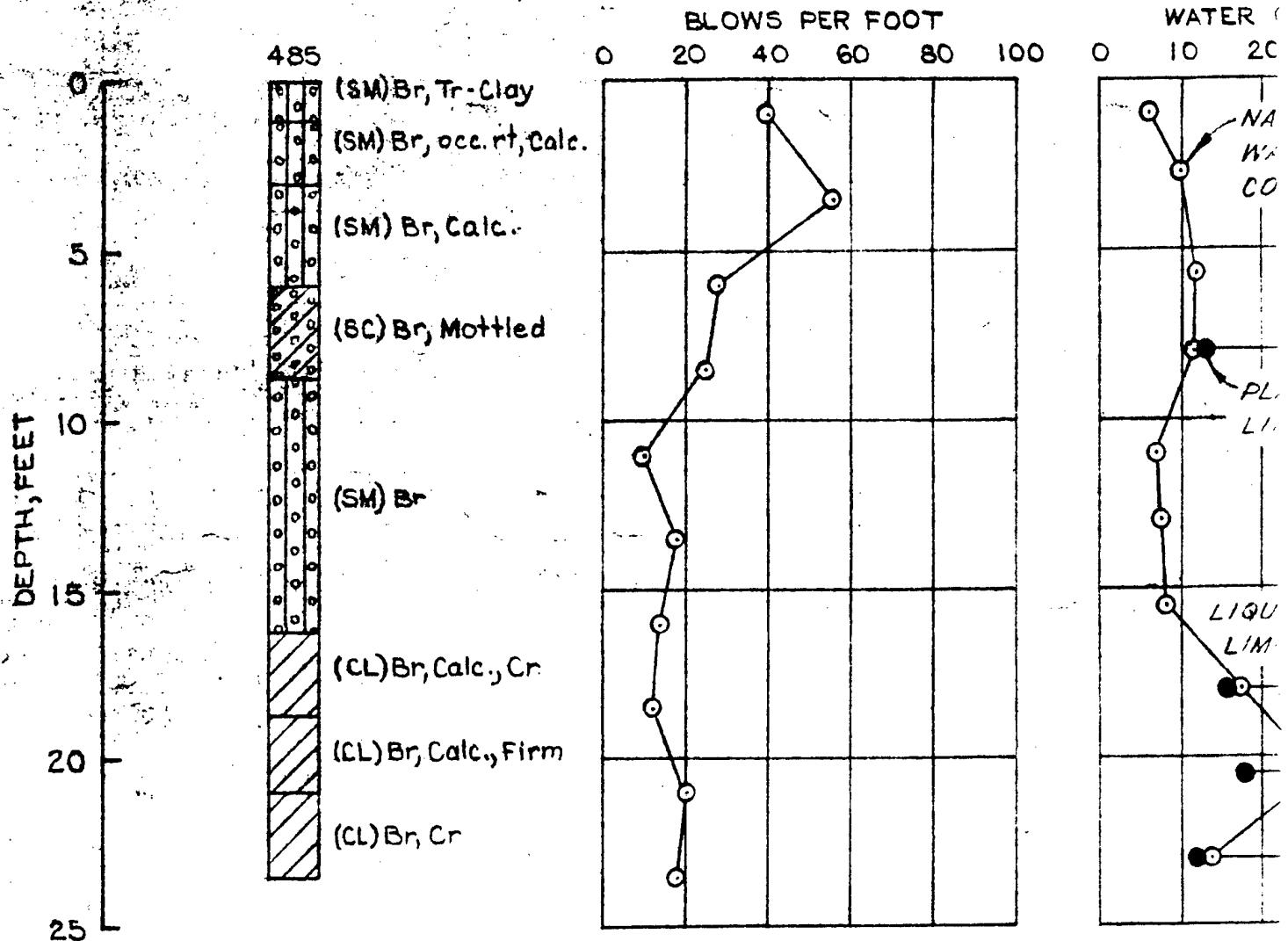
γ_u , PCF	ϕ , DEG. C	PSF
129	36	0
133	31	0
119	0	2760

γ_w , PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
	ϕ	C	ϕ	C
132	31.3	860	34	0
115	15	840	32	0

0
5
10
15
20
25
DEPTH, FEET

DRILLING BORING LOGS & STRENGTH VALUES
 DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
 IRISIN F.
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
 DENVER, COLORADO

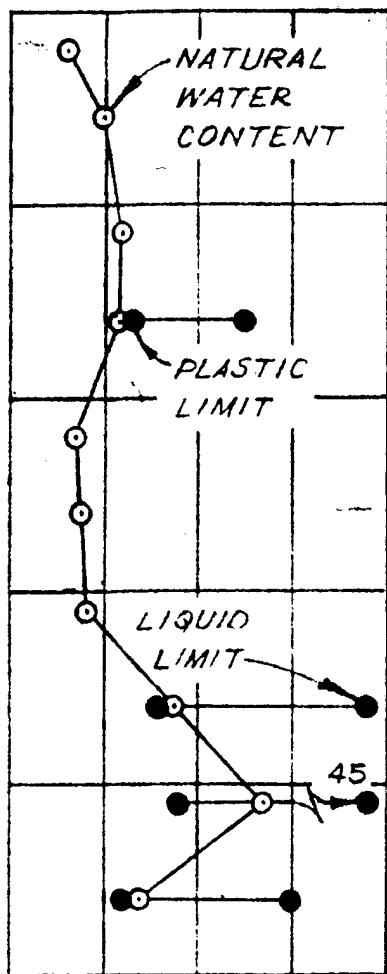
INITIAL INVESTIGATION



FINAL

INITIAL INVESTIGATION

FOOT	60	80	100	0	10	20	30	40
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ESTIMATED VALUES		
γ_w , PCF	ϕ , DEG.	C, PSF
136	39	0
129	35	0
140	31	0
116	0	2650

SELECTED LA	
Q	T
γ_w , PCF	ϕ
132	31.3

GRAPH	
115	15

GRAPH

2

FINAL INVESTIGATION

SELECTED LABORATORY VALUES

ESTIMATED VALUES		
γ_w , PCF	ϕ , DEG.	C, PSF
136	39	0
129	35	0
140	31	0
116	0	2650

γ_w , PCF	Q TEST		S TEST		DEPTH, FEET
	ϕ	C	ϕ	C	
<u>SOIL #1</u>					
132	31.3	860	34	0	
<u>SOIL #2</u>					
115	15	840	32	0	

GRAPHIC BORING LOGS & STRENGTH VALUES
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

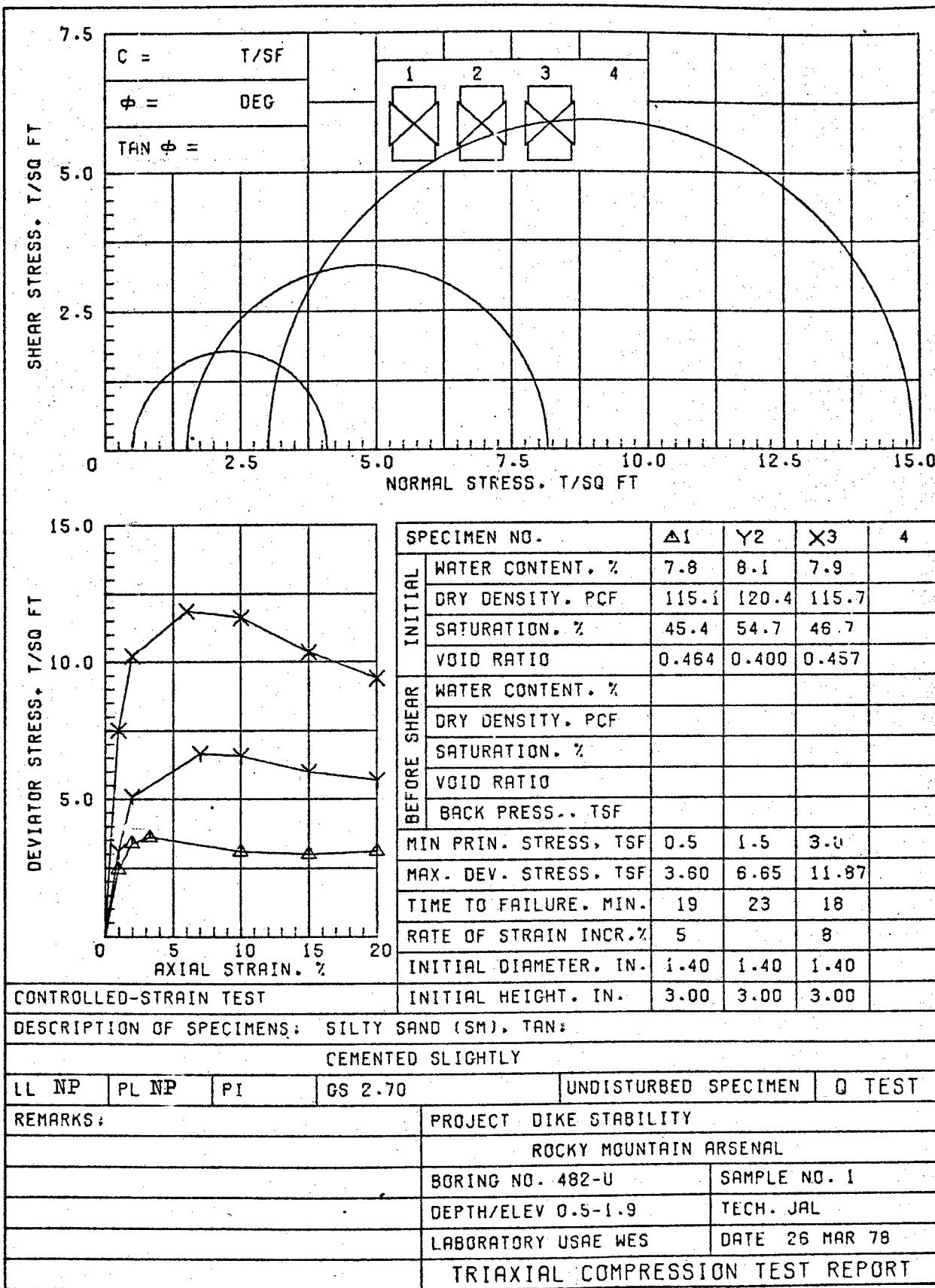


Figure 46

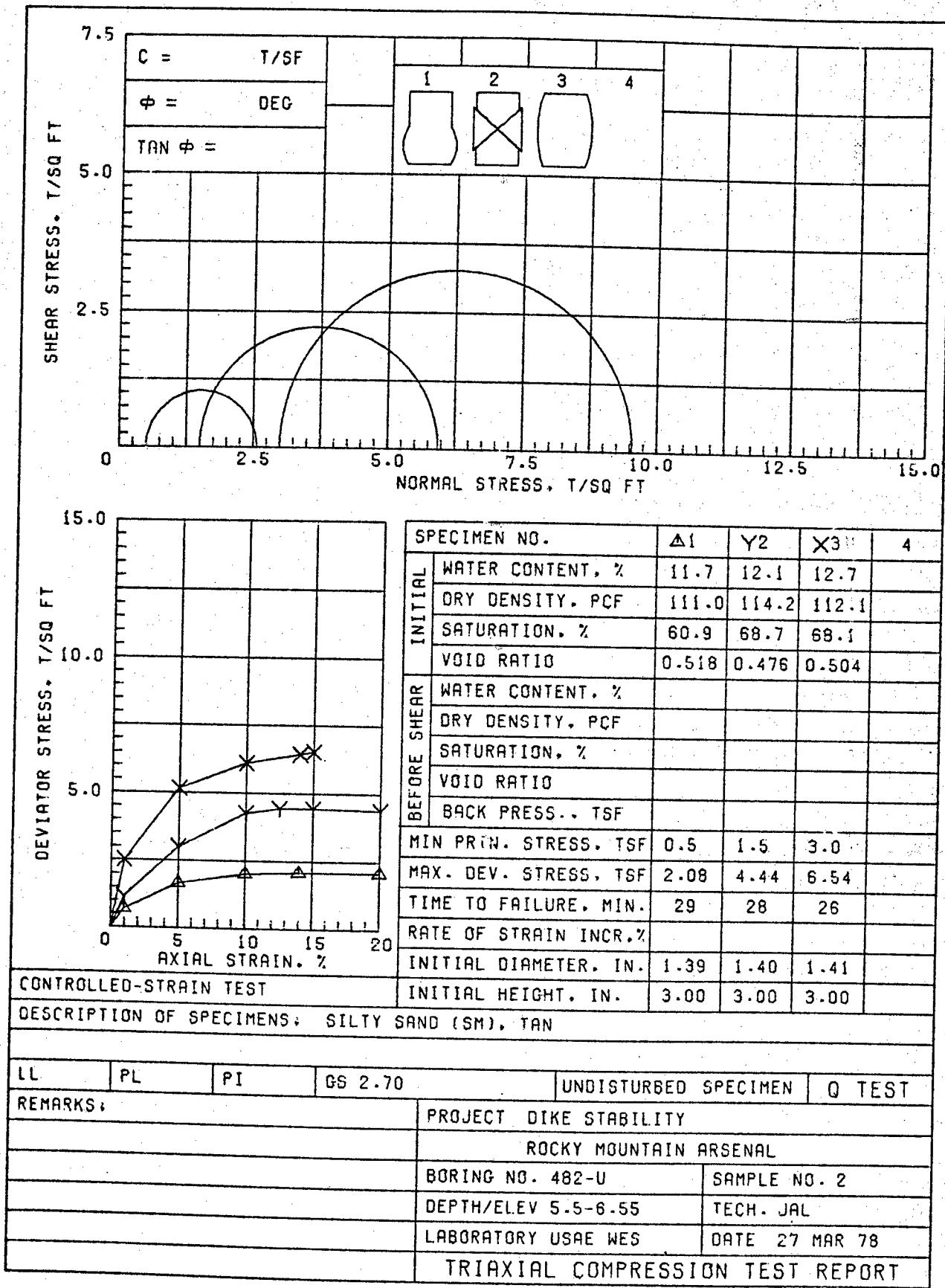


Figure 47

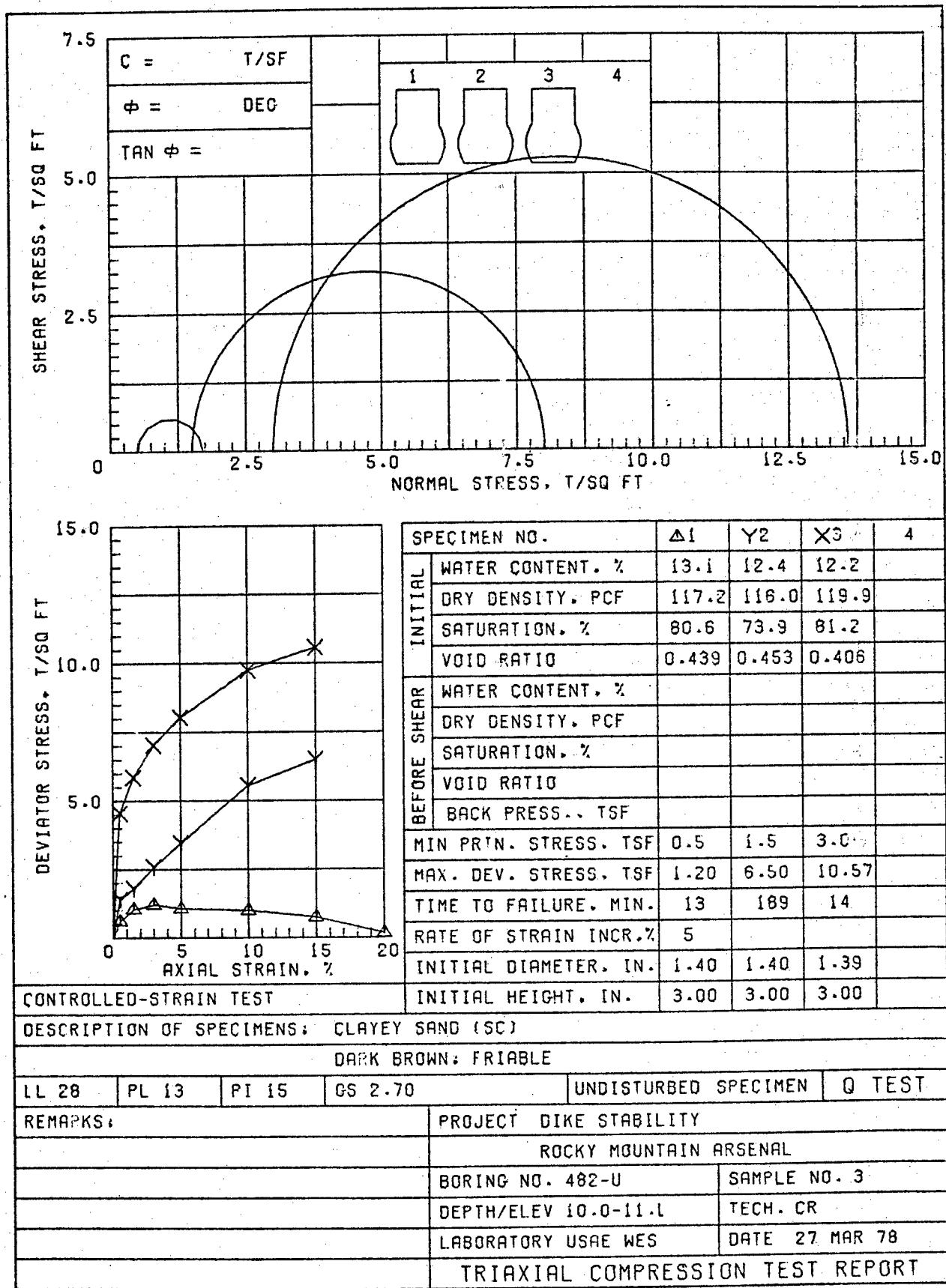
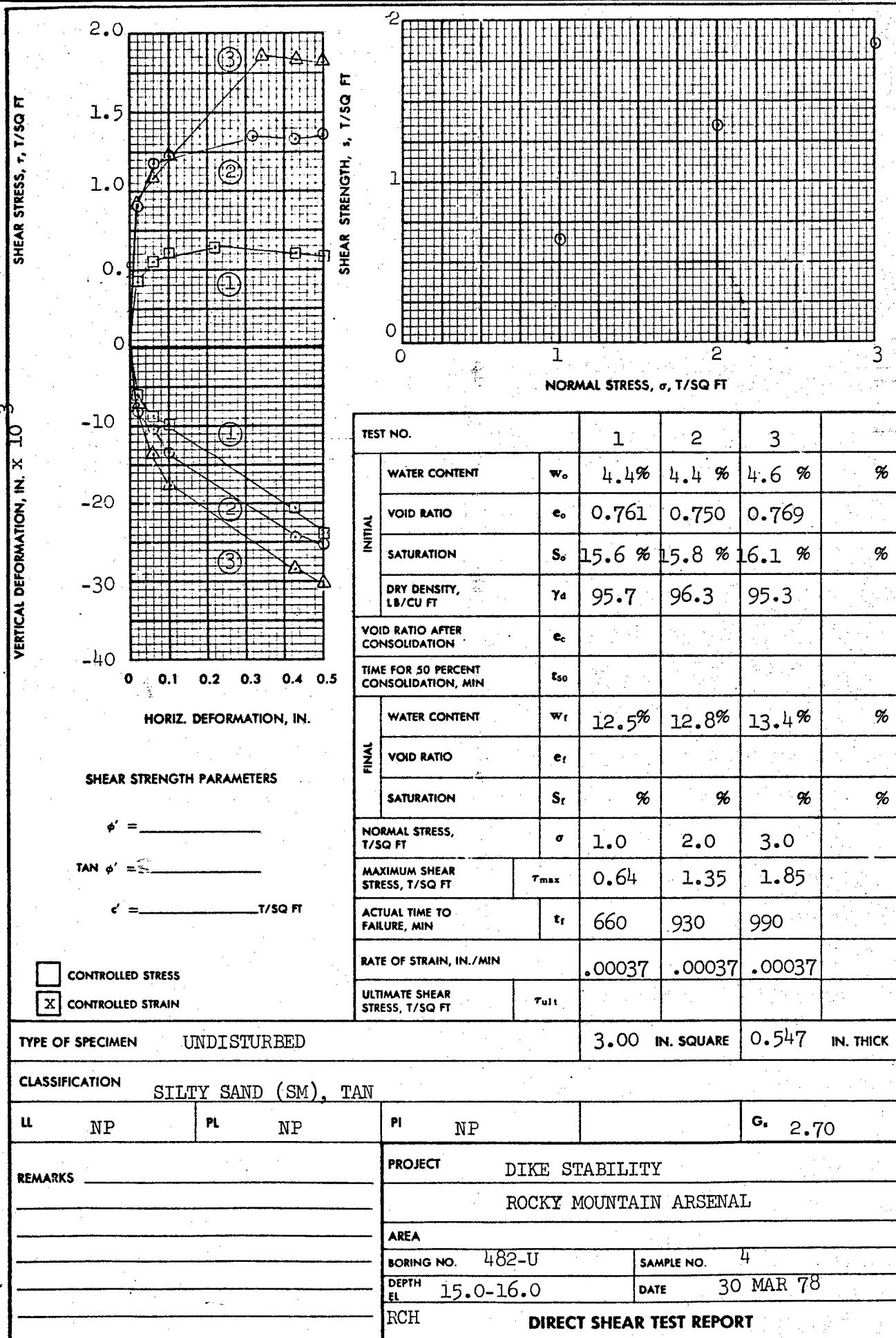
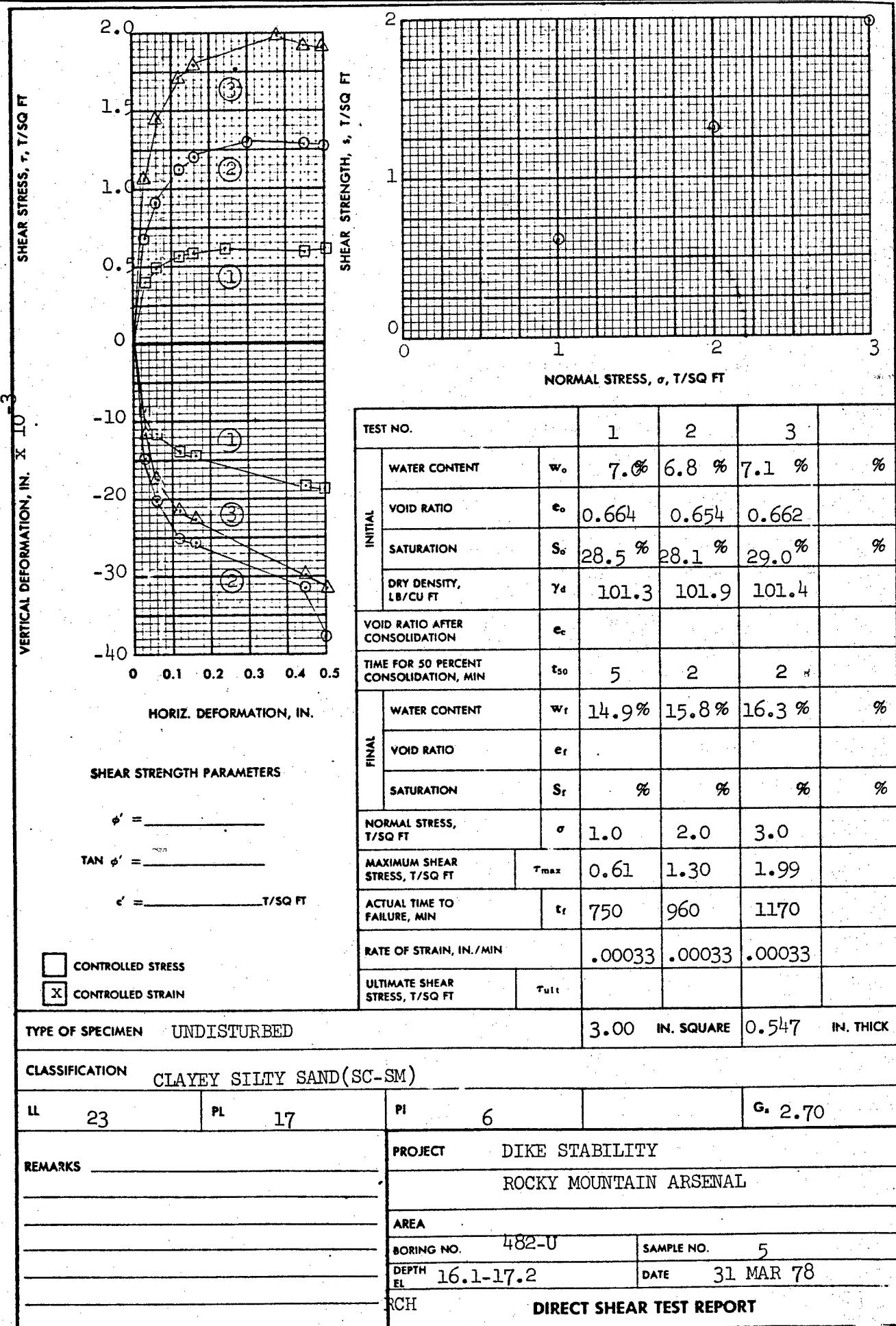
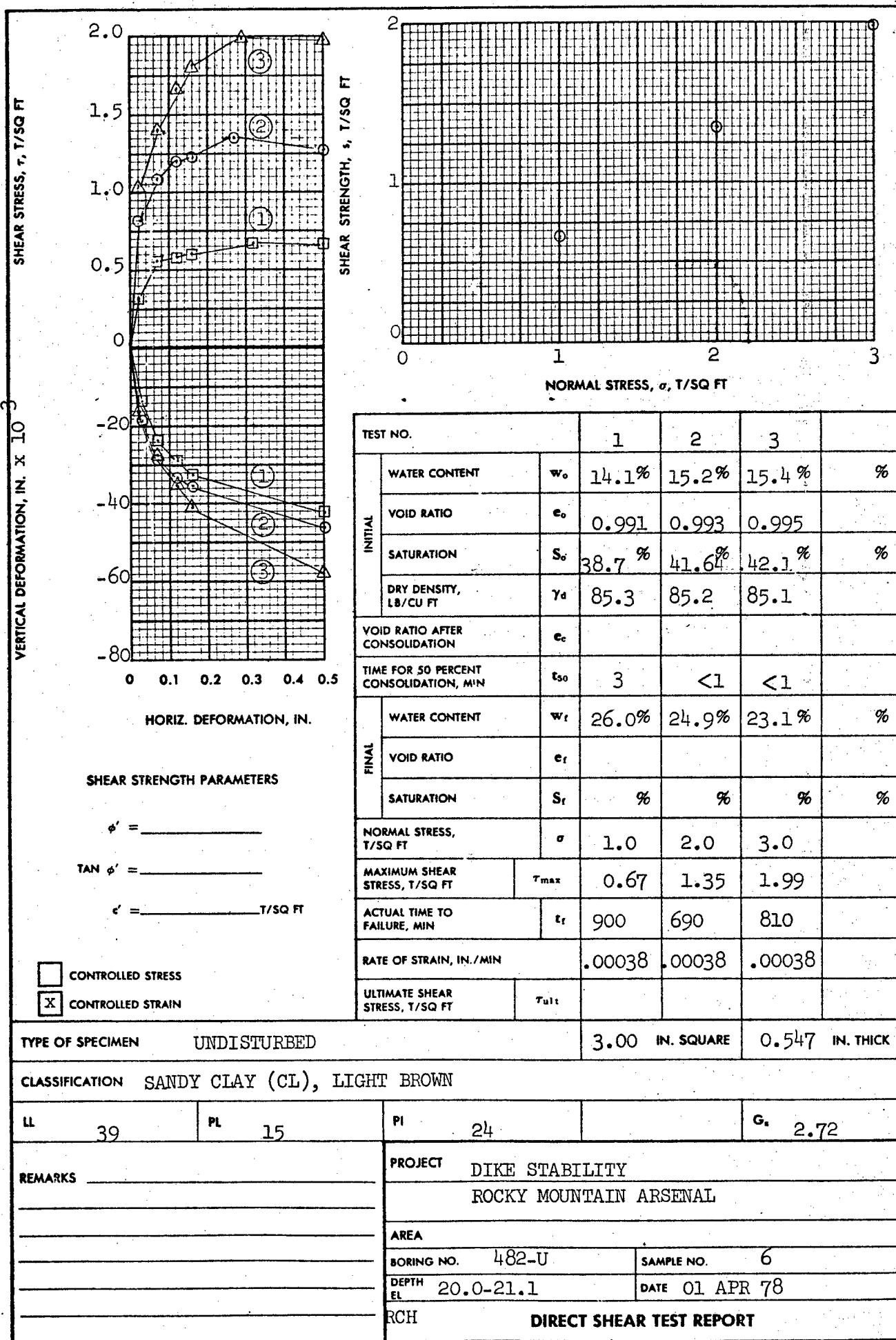


Figure 48







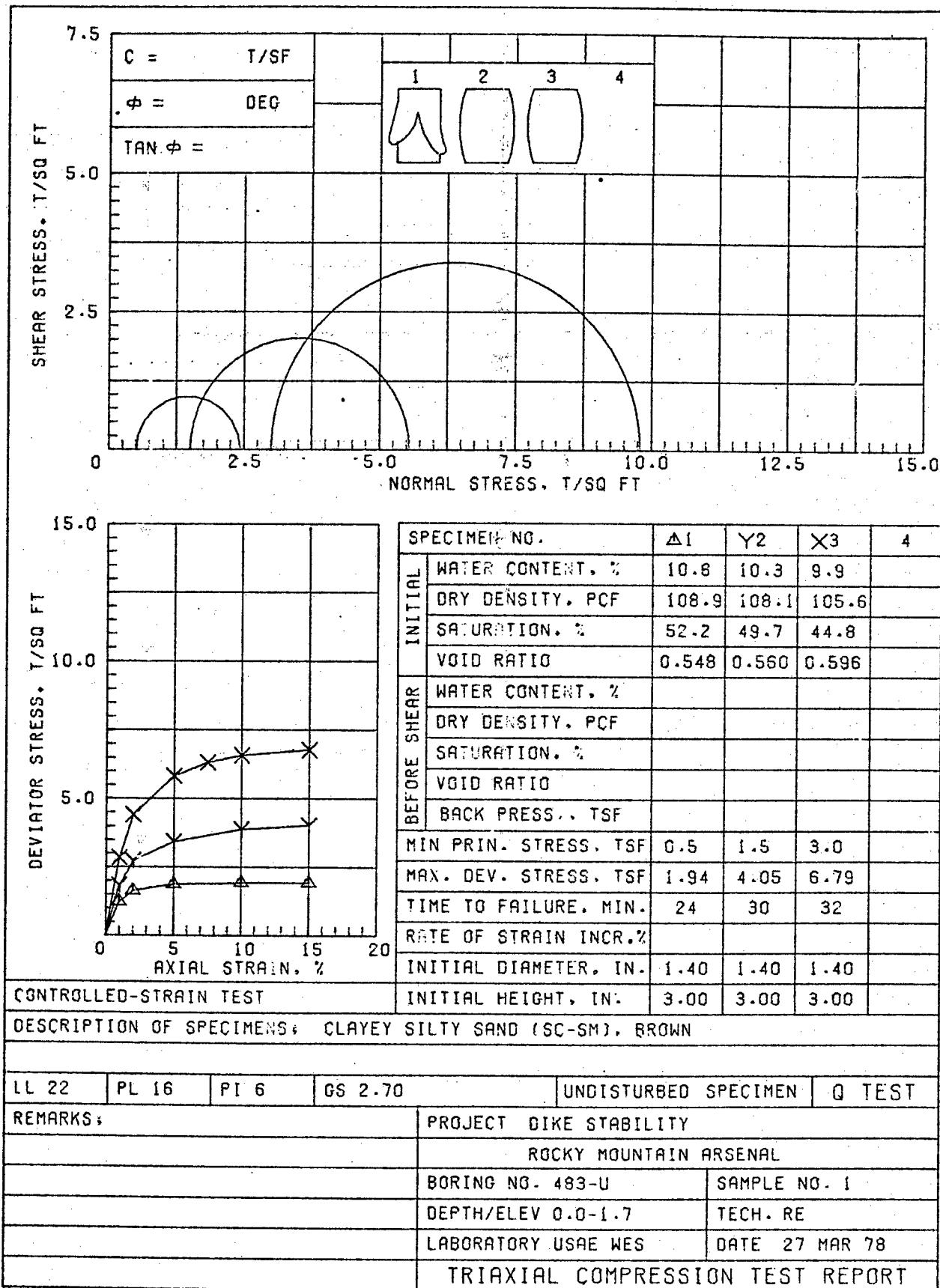


Figure 52

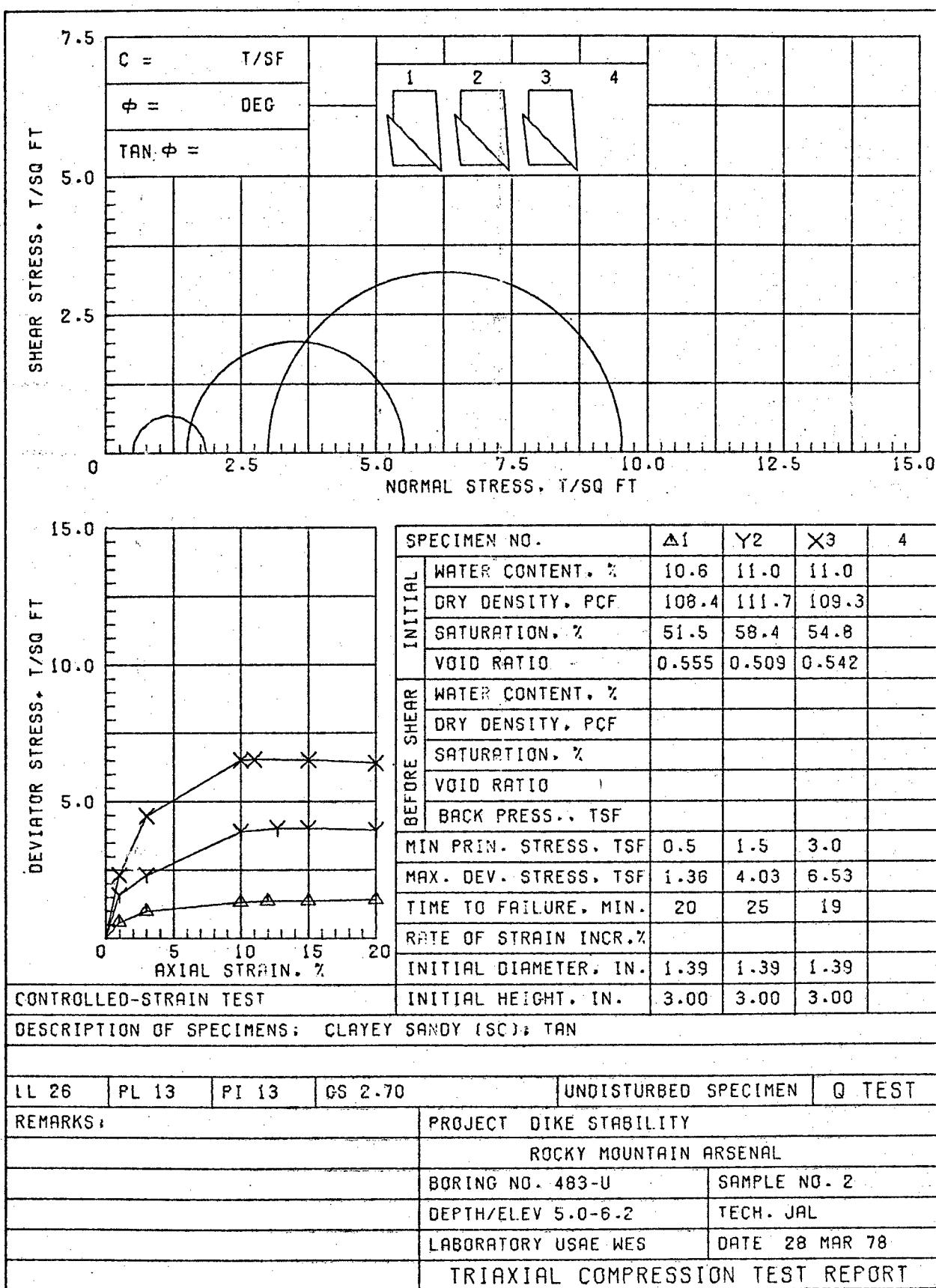


Figure 53

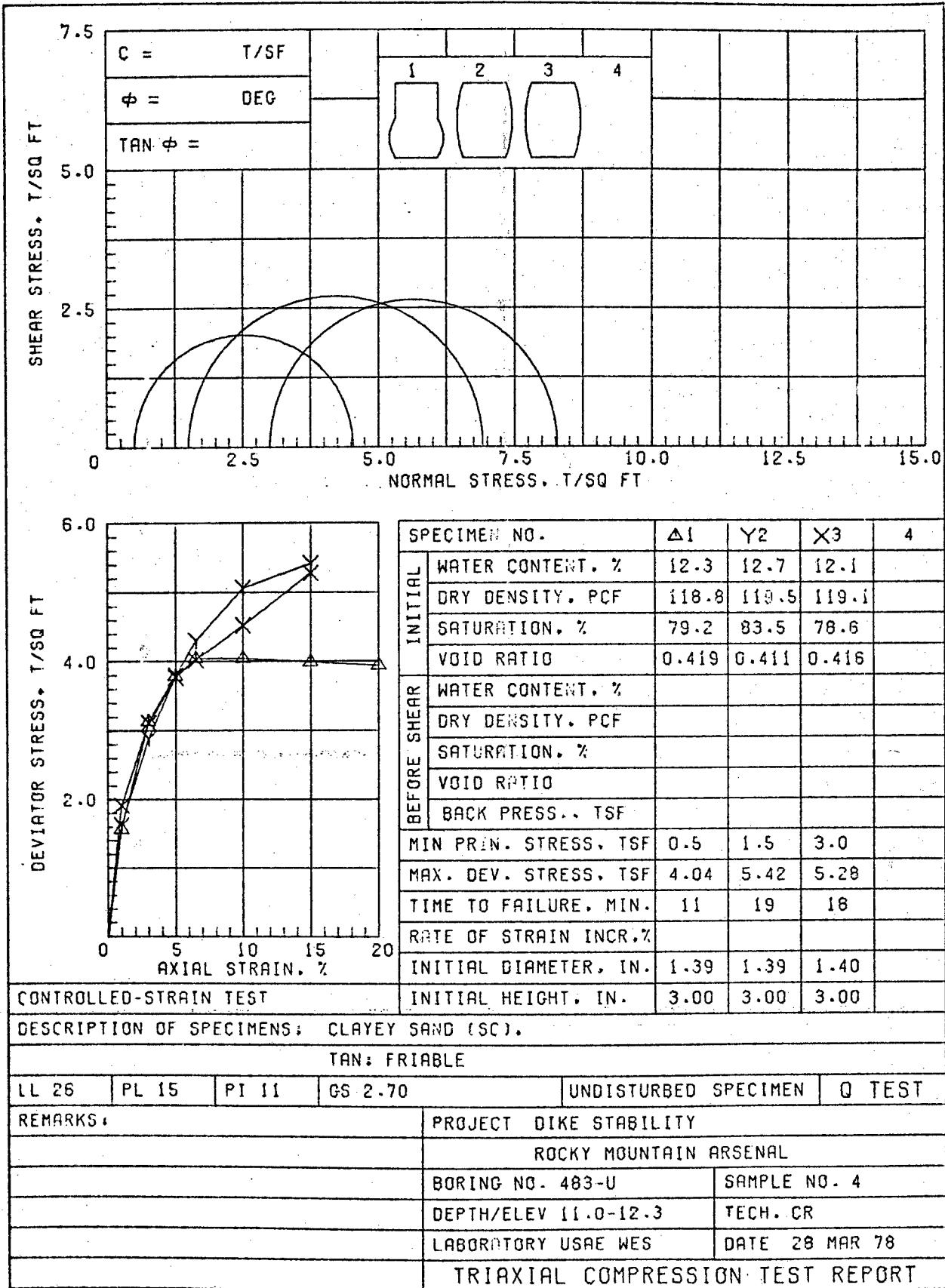


Figure 54

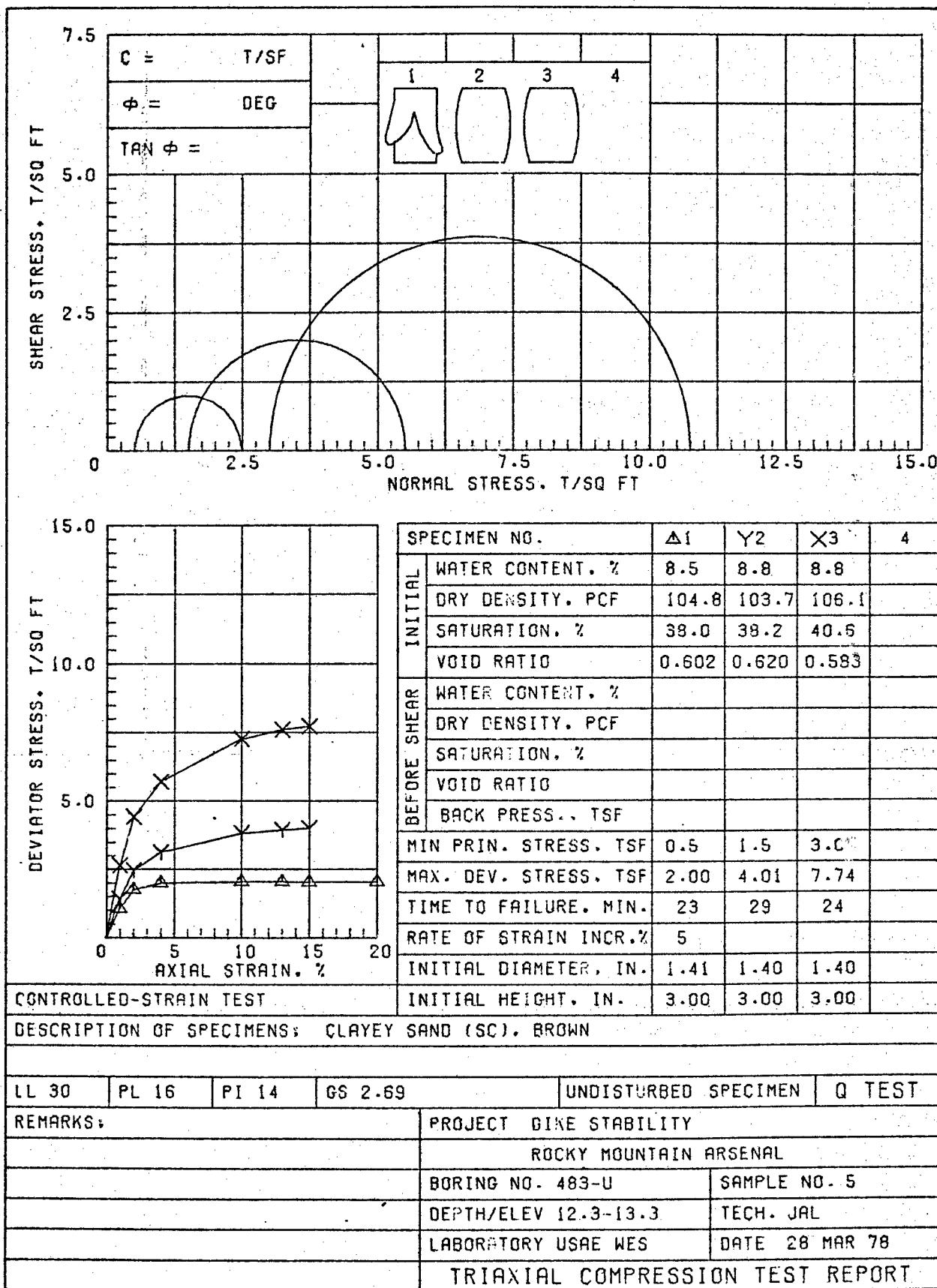


Figure 55

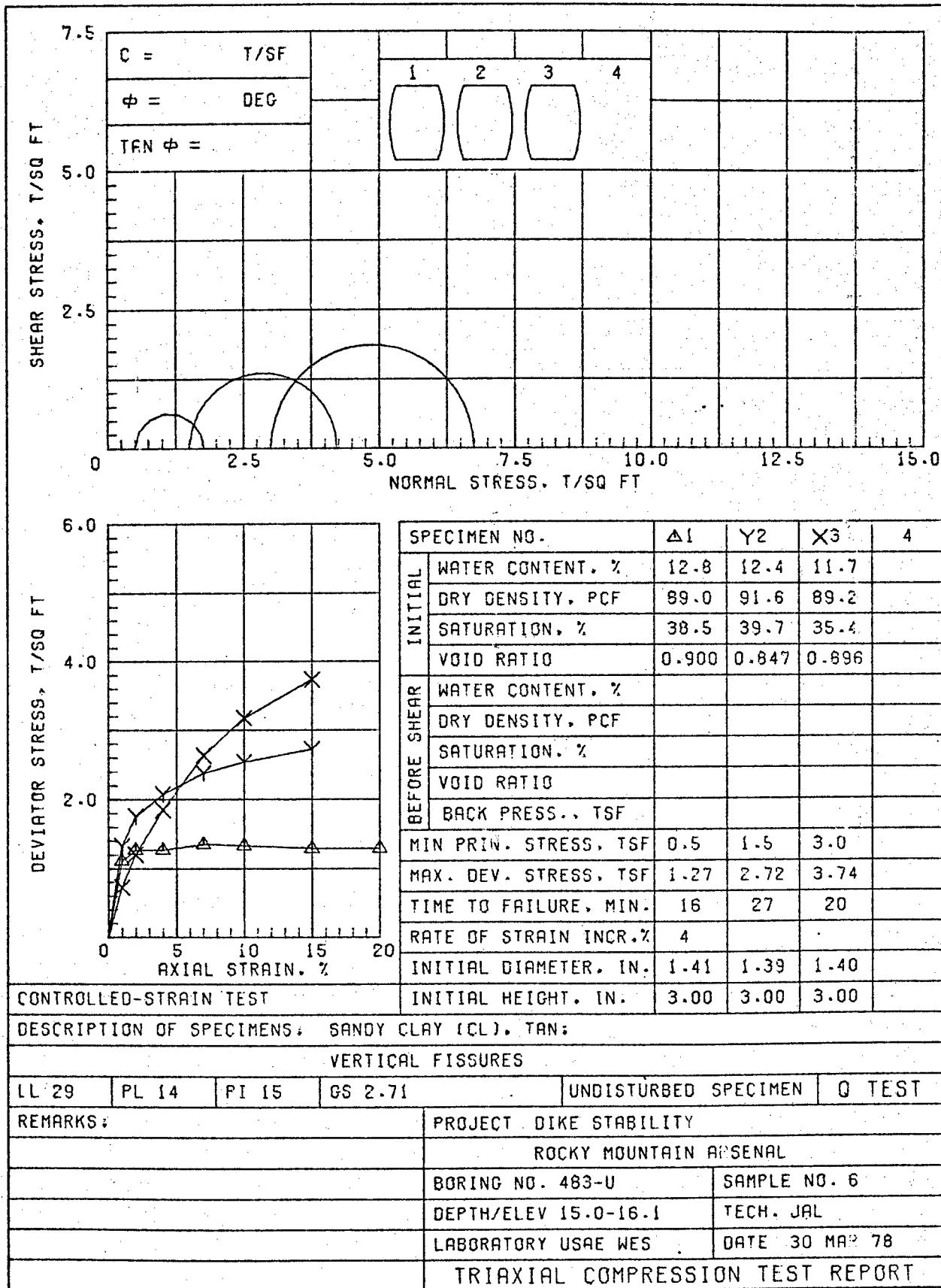
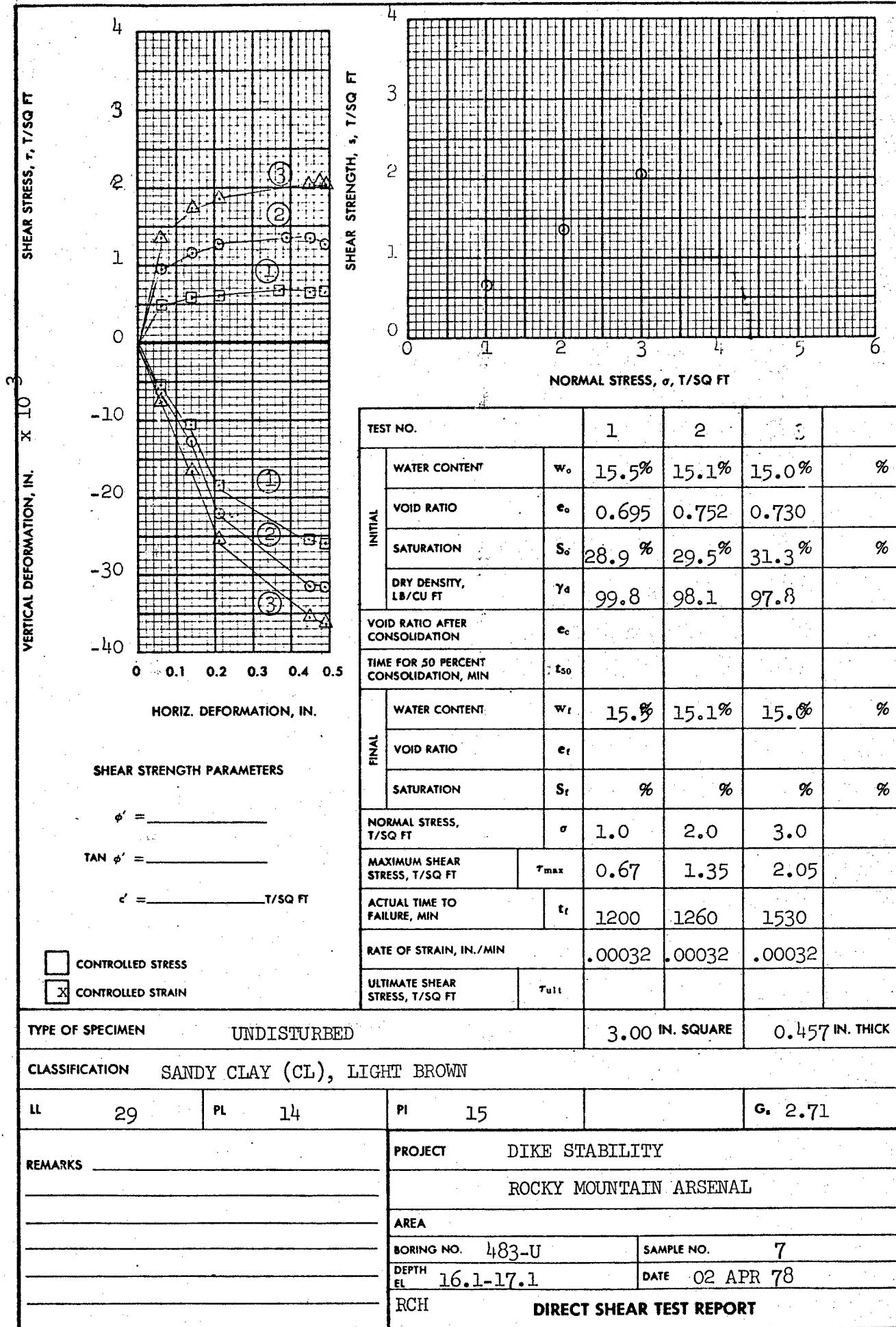
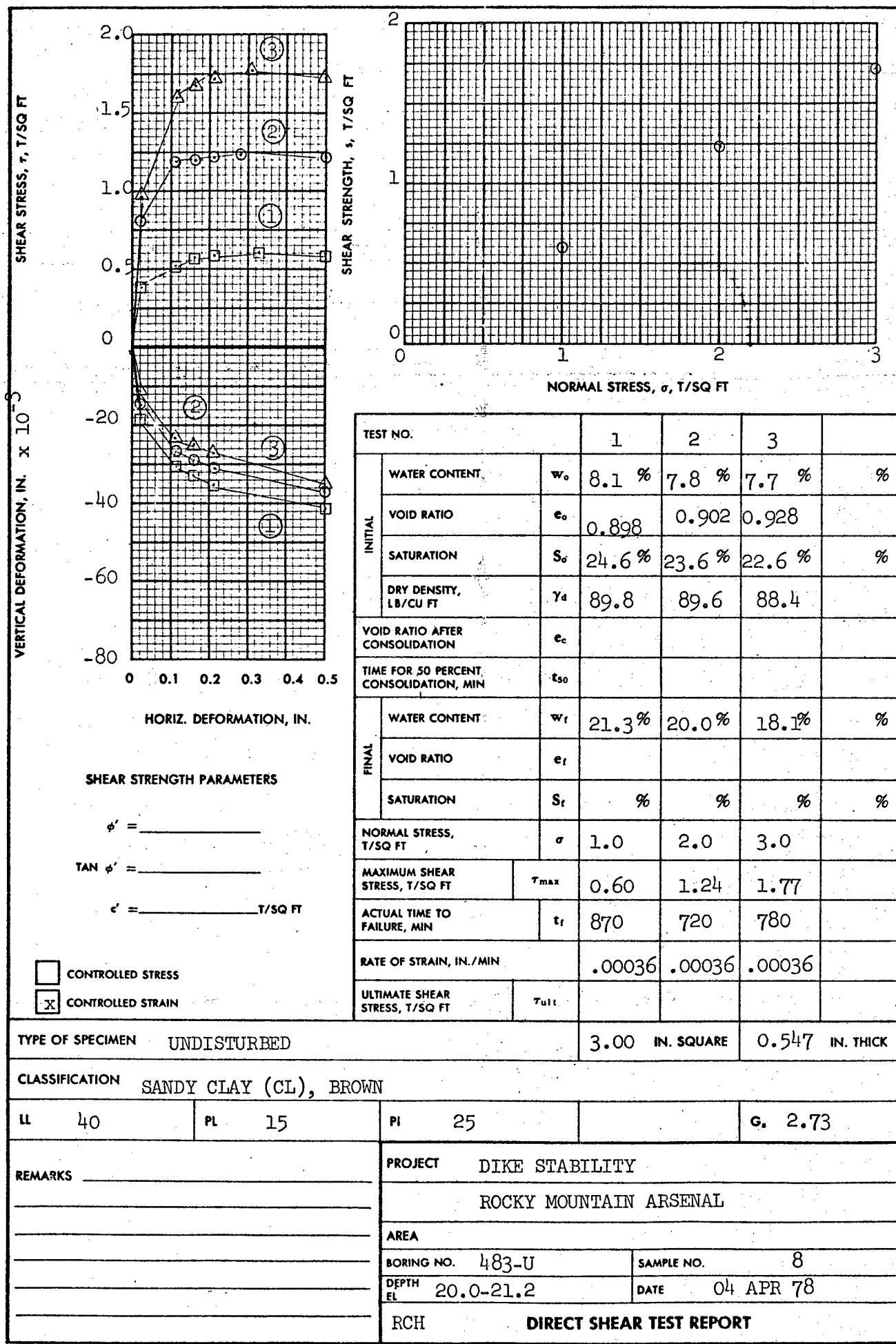
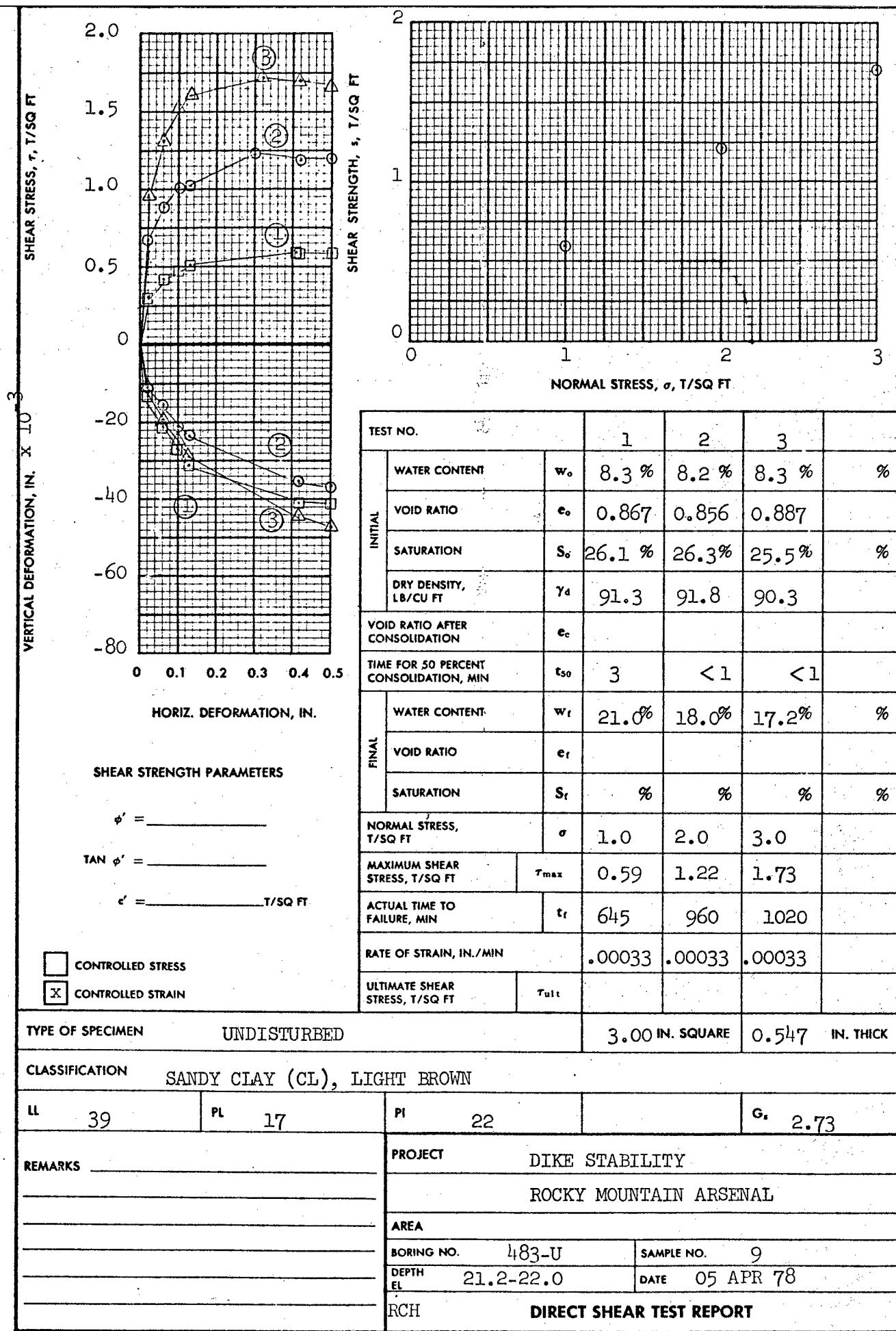
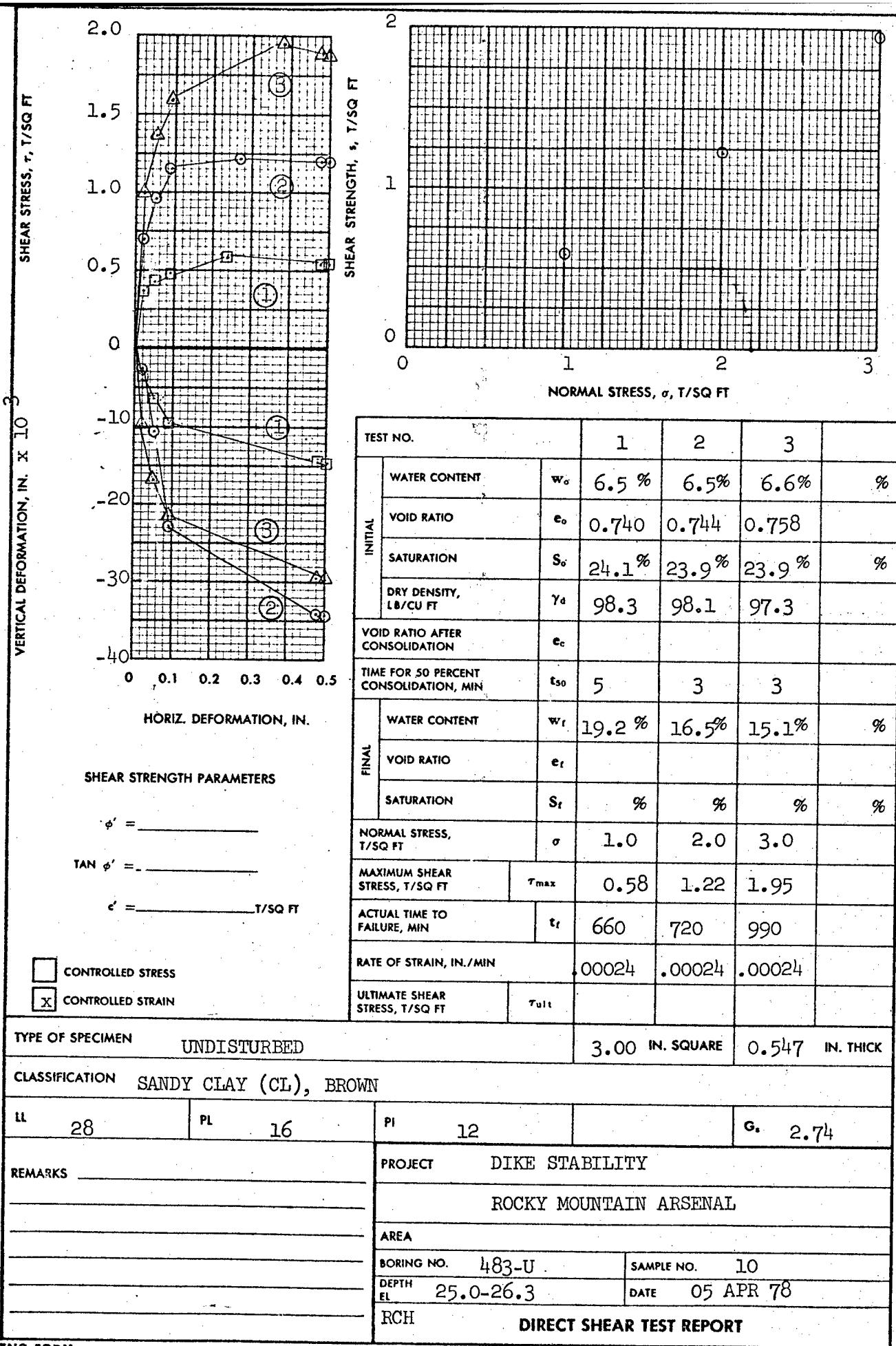


Figure 56









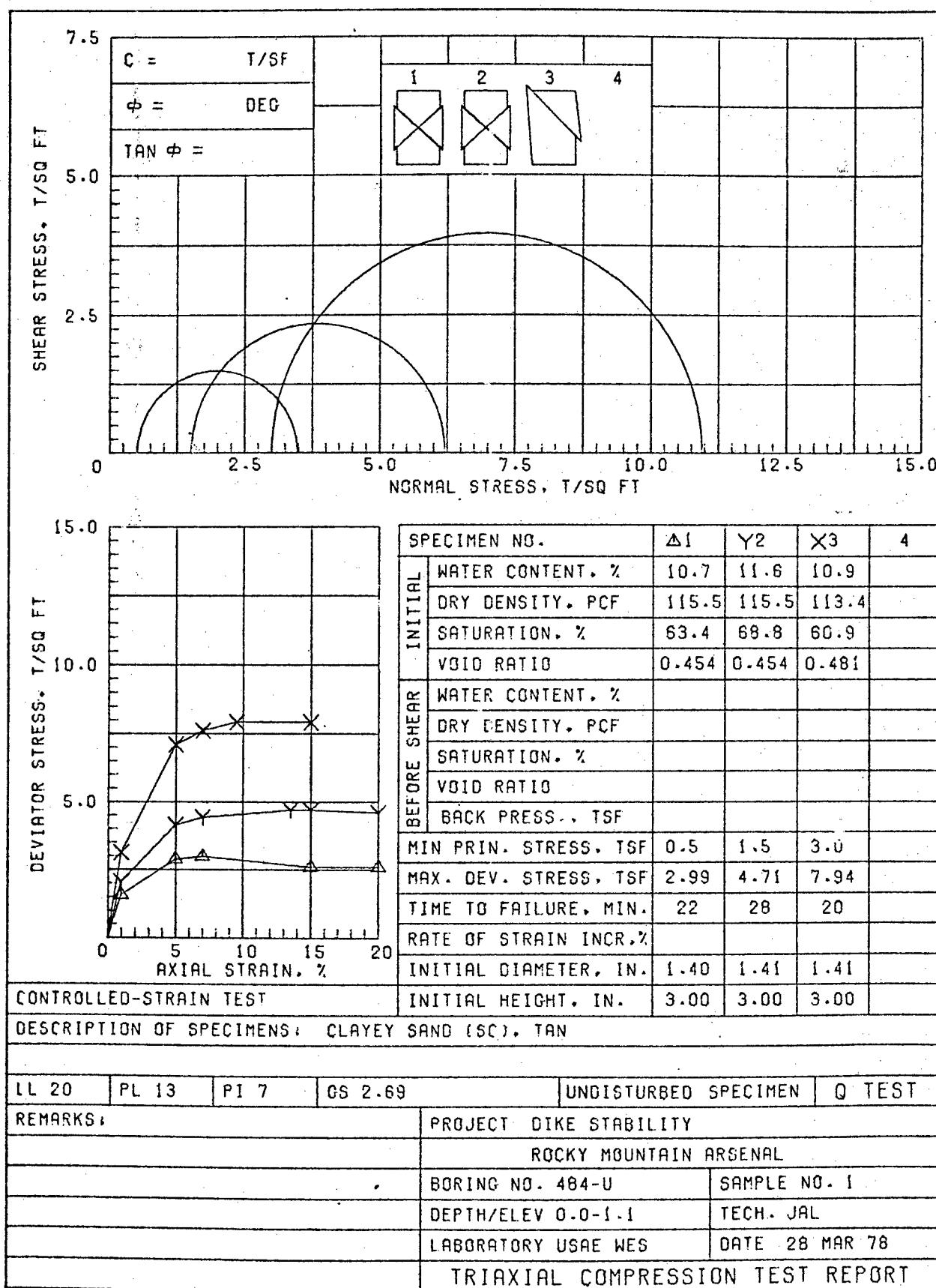


Figure 61

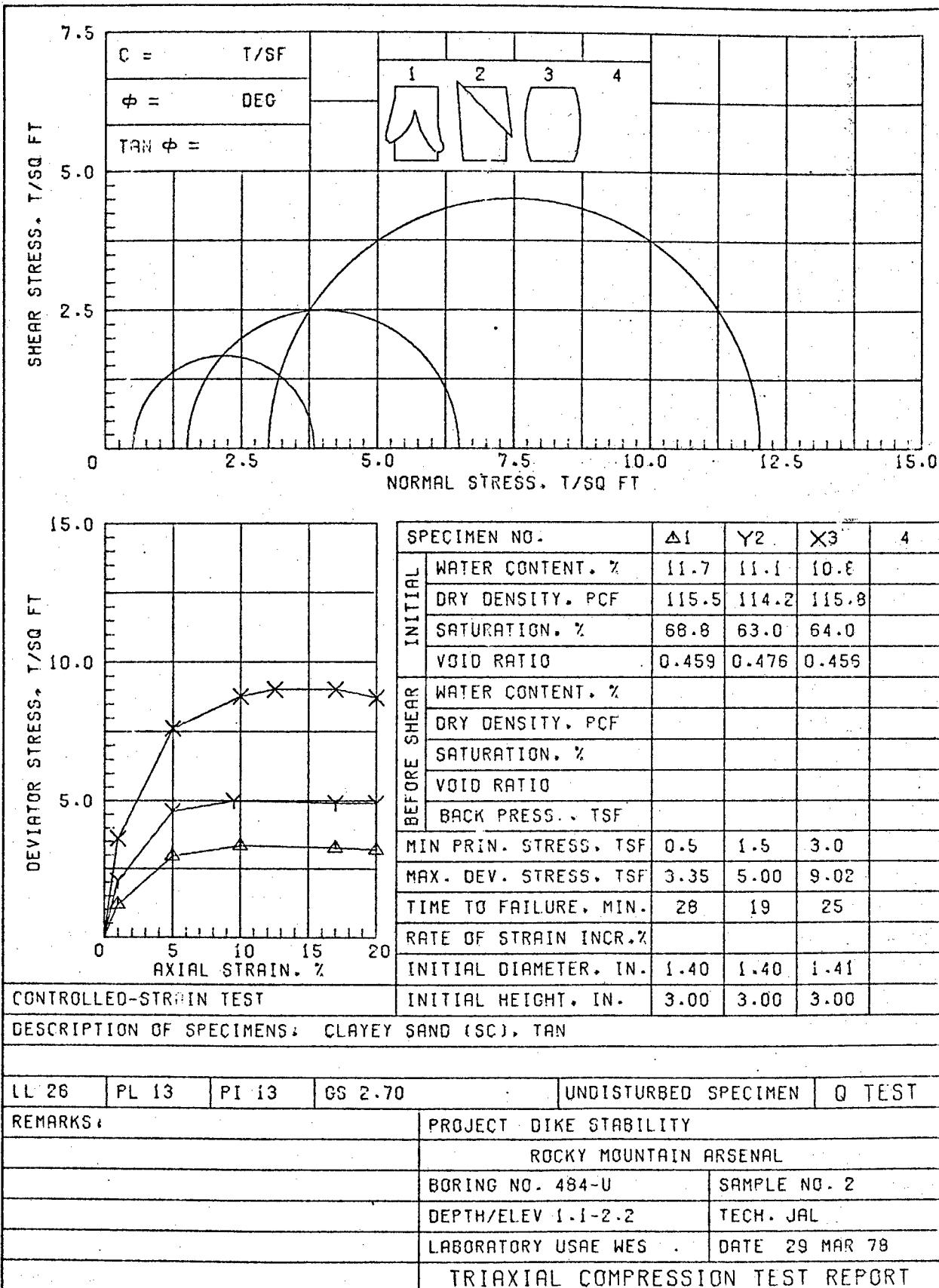


Figure 62

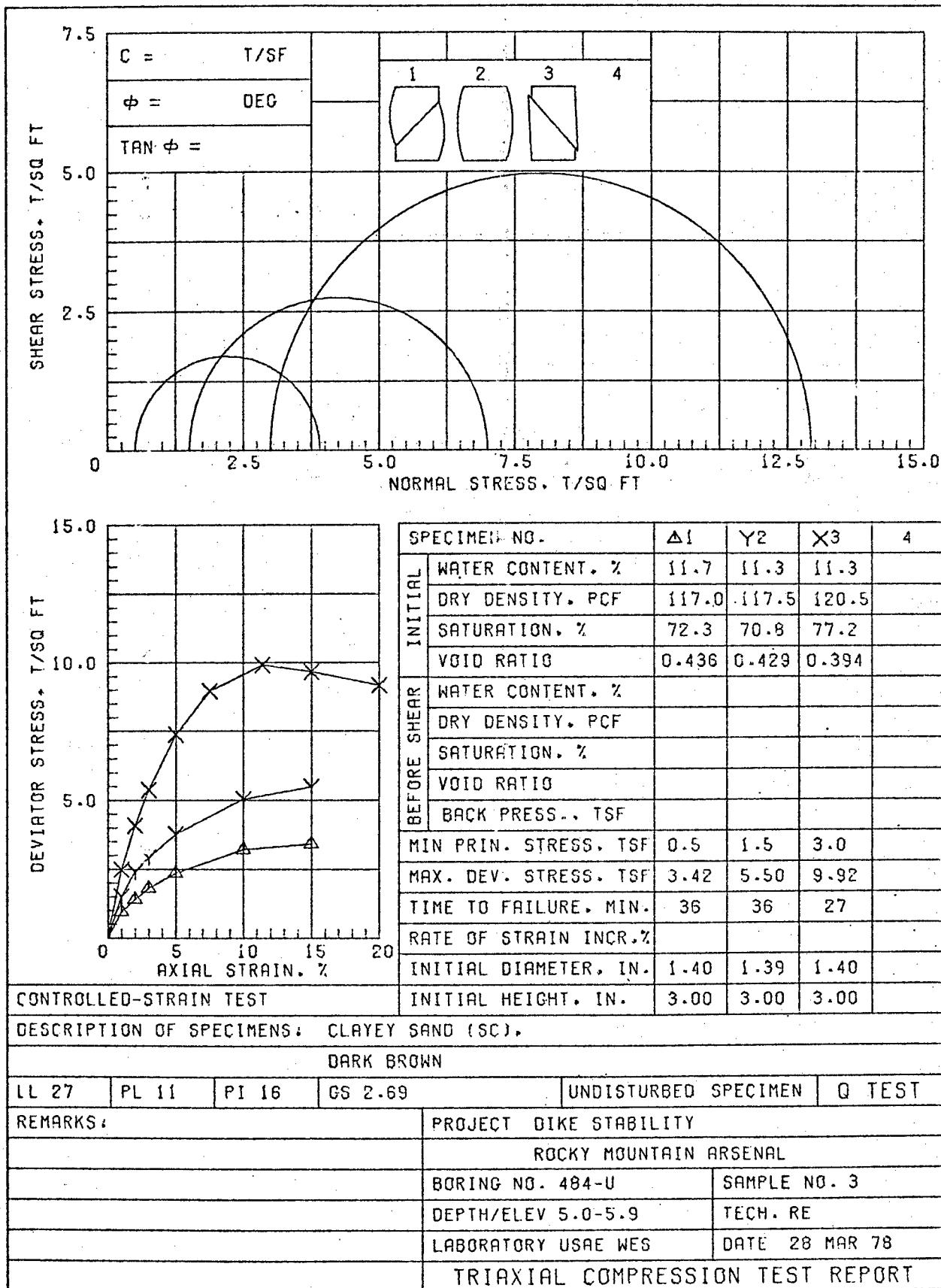


Figure 63

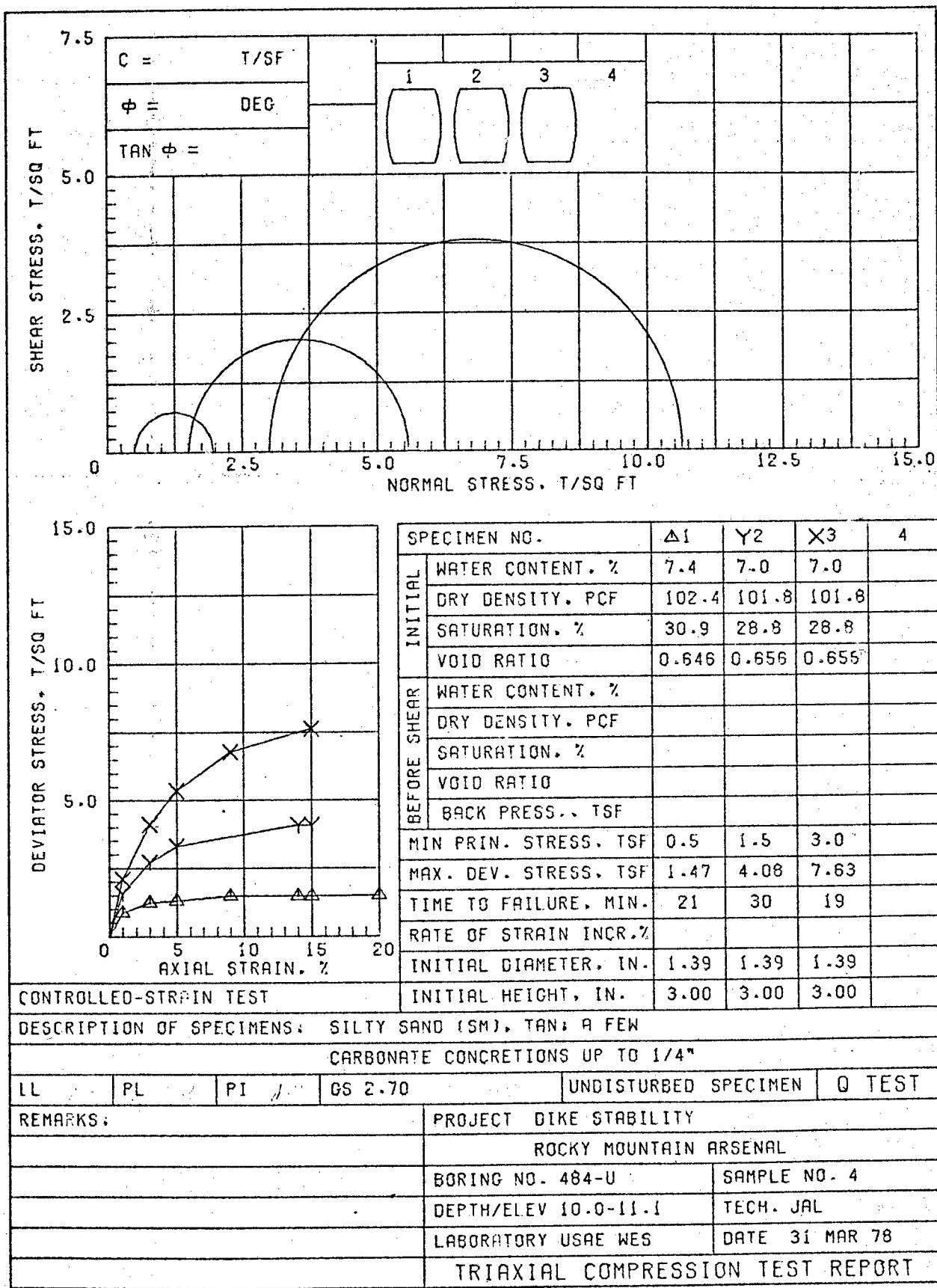
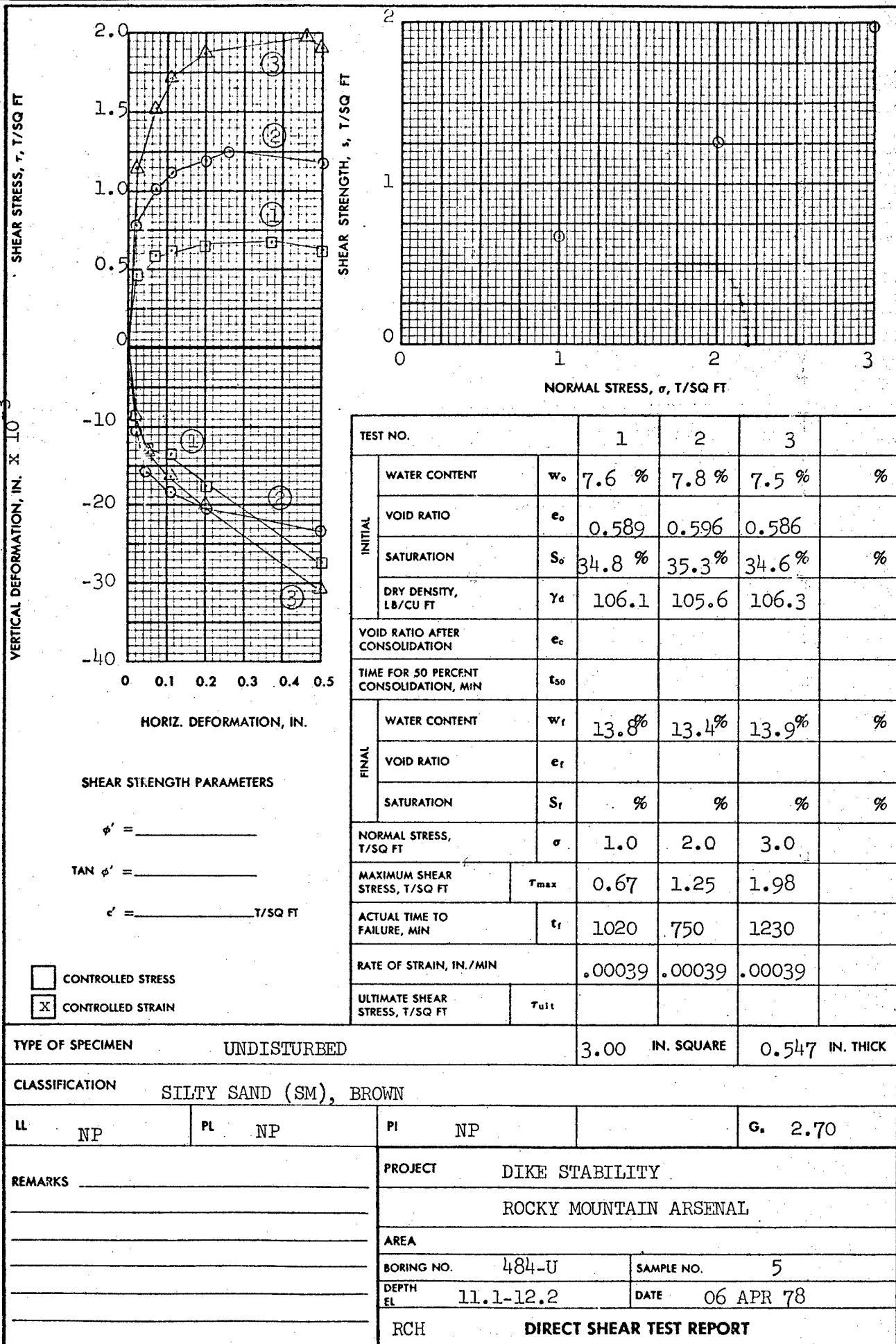
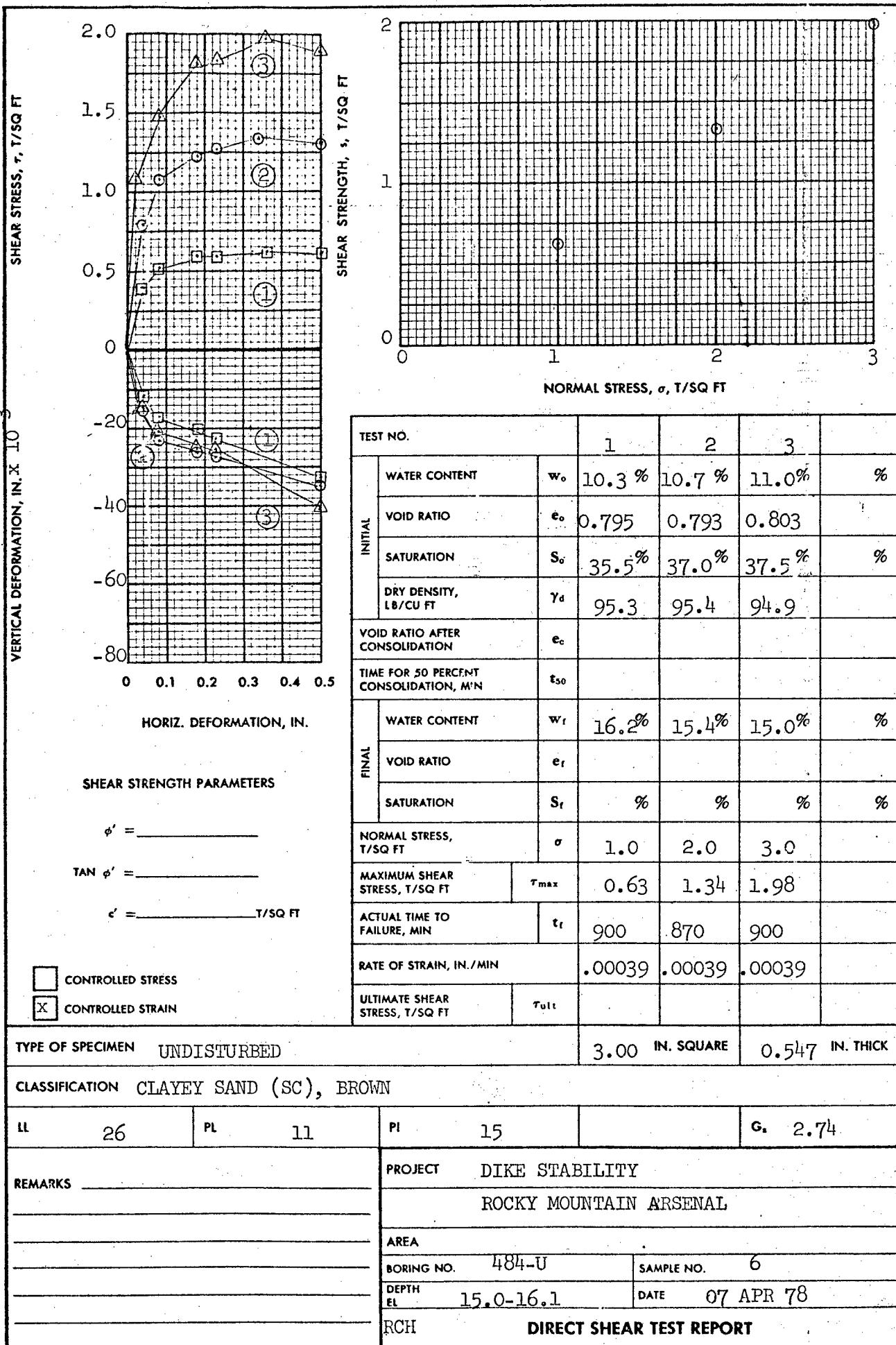


Figure 64





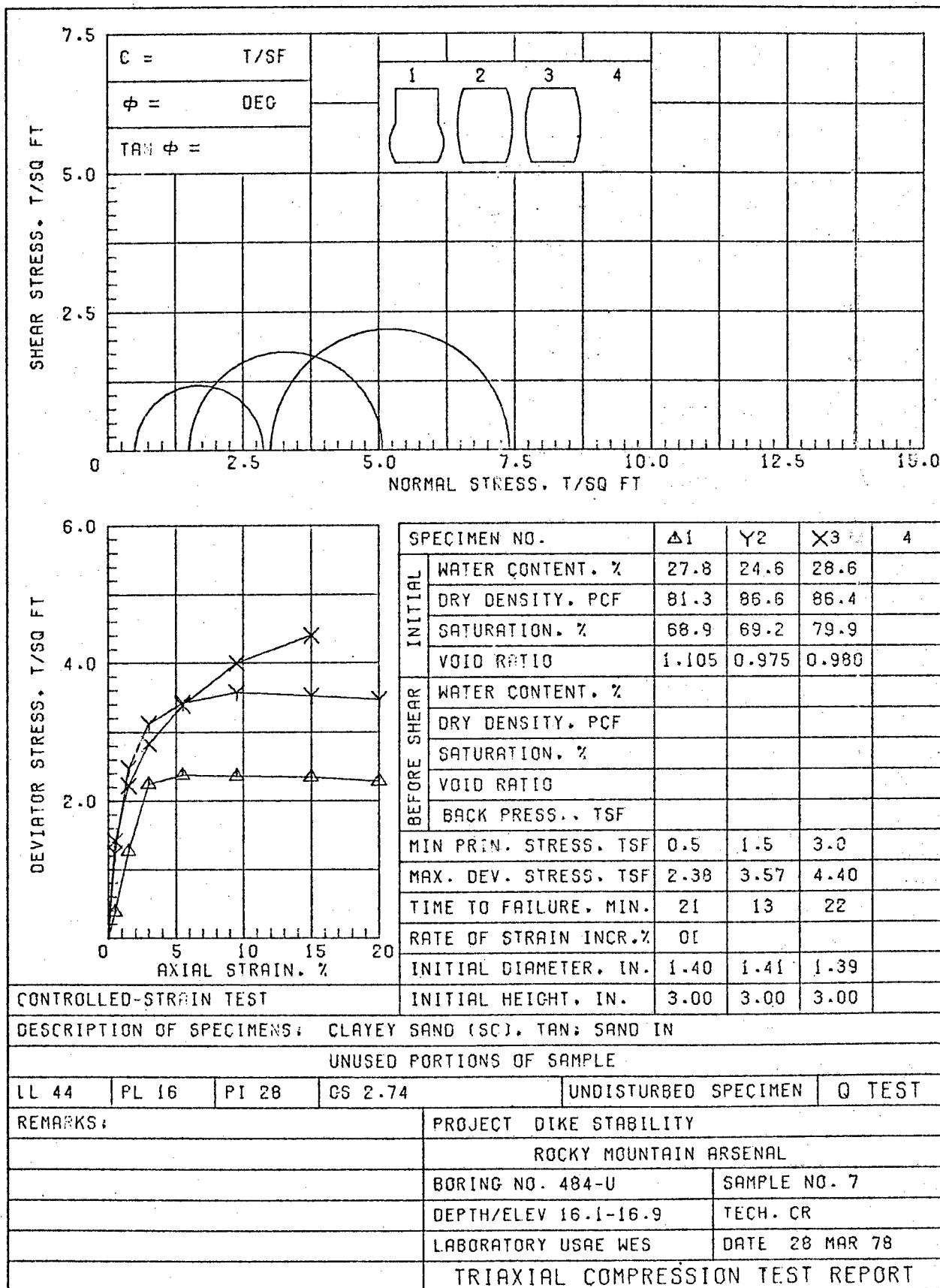


Figure 67

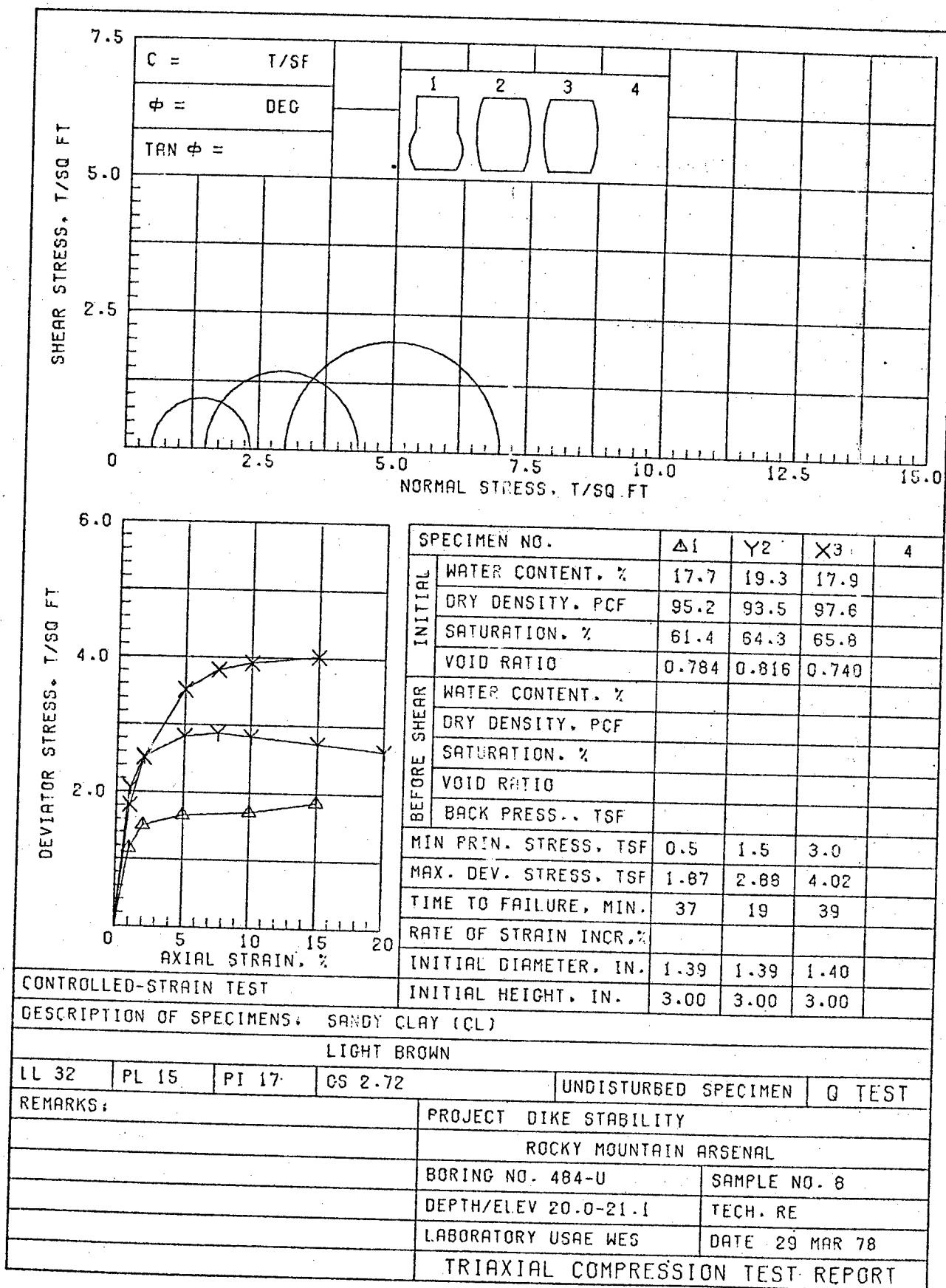


Figure 68

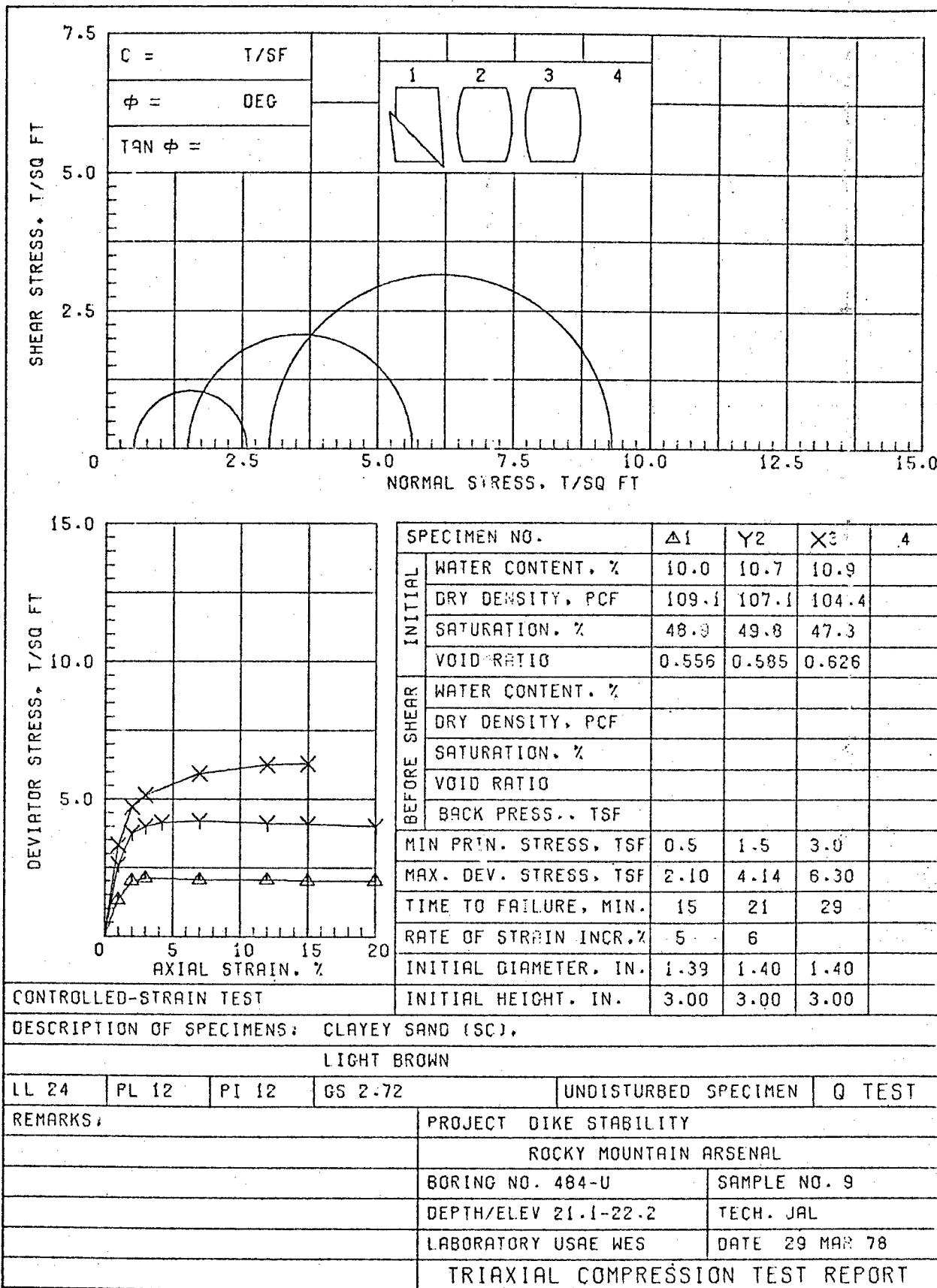


Figure 69

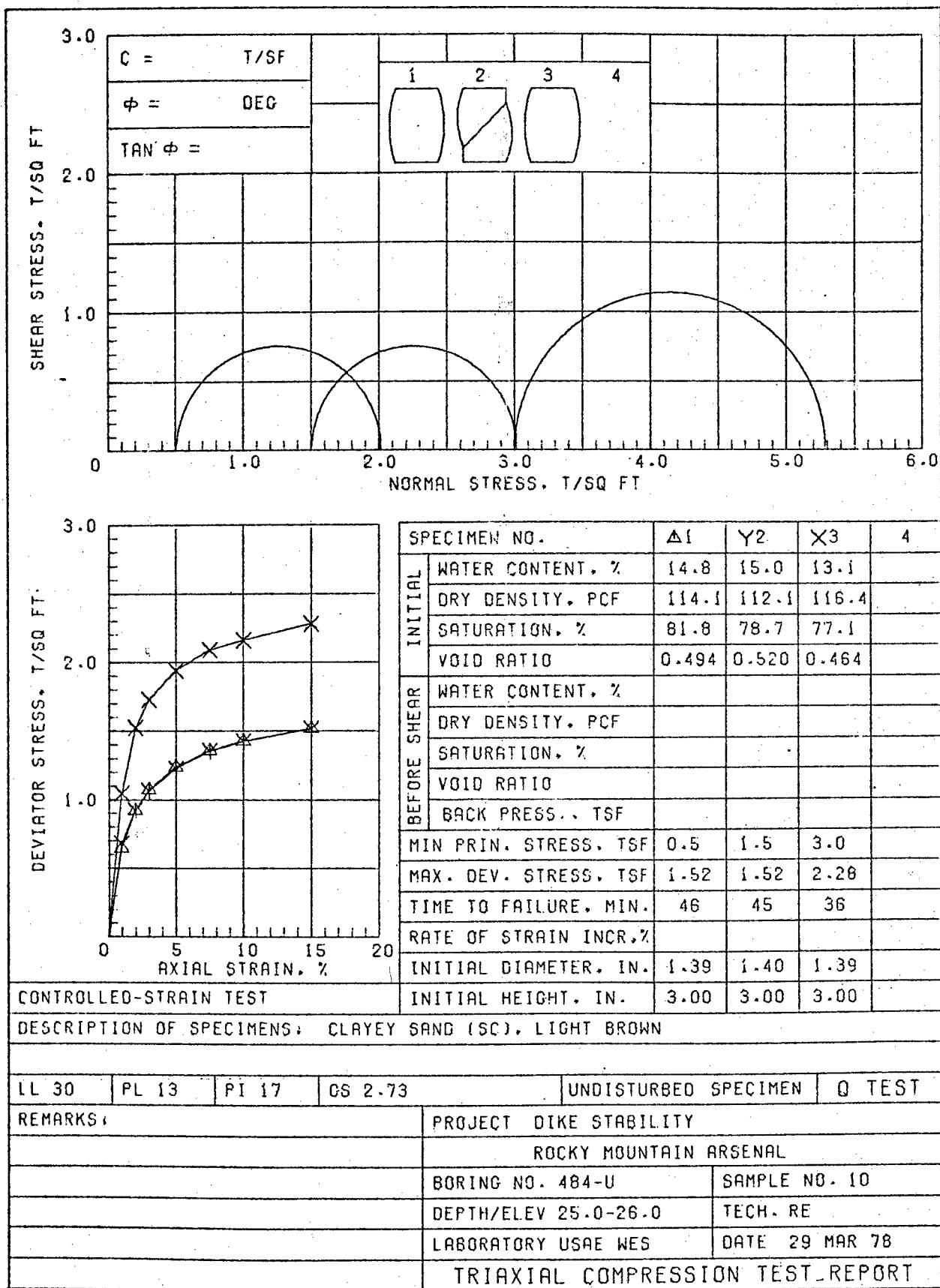


Figure 70

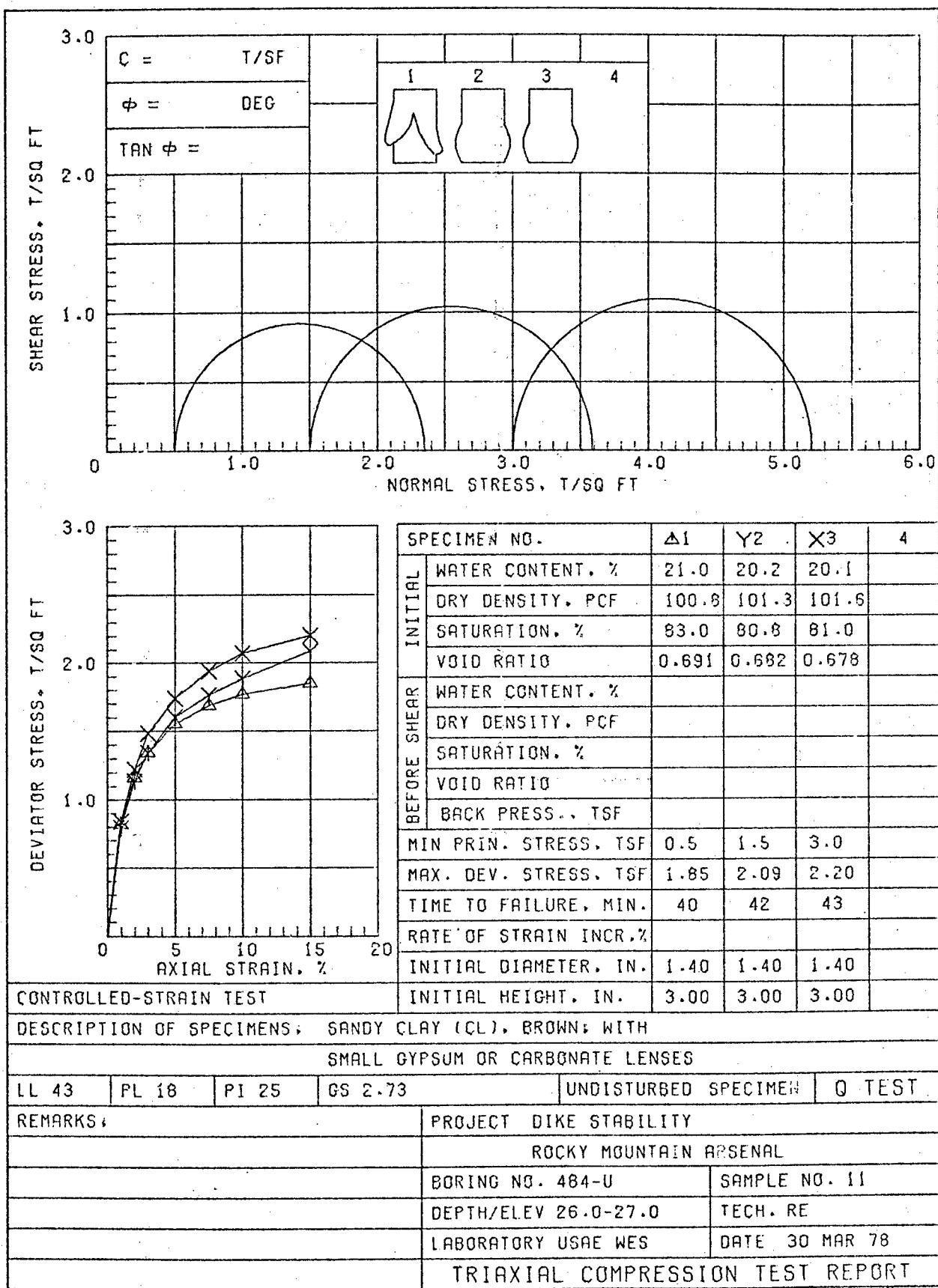
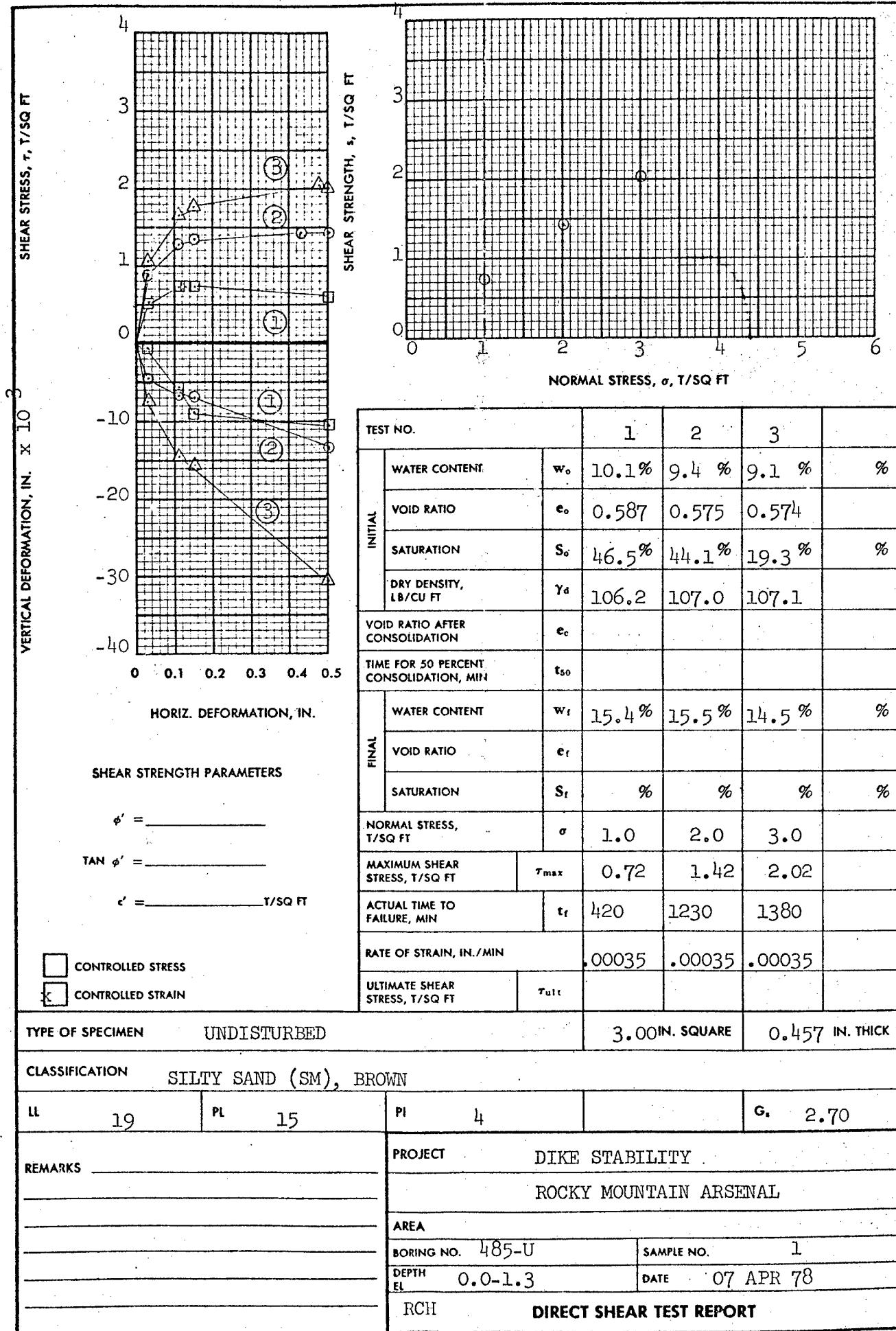
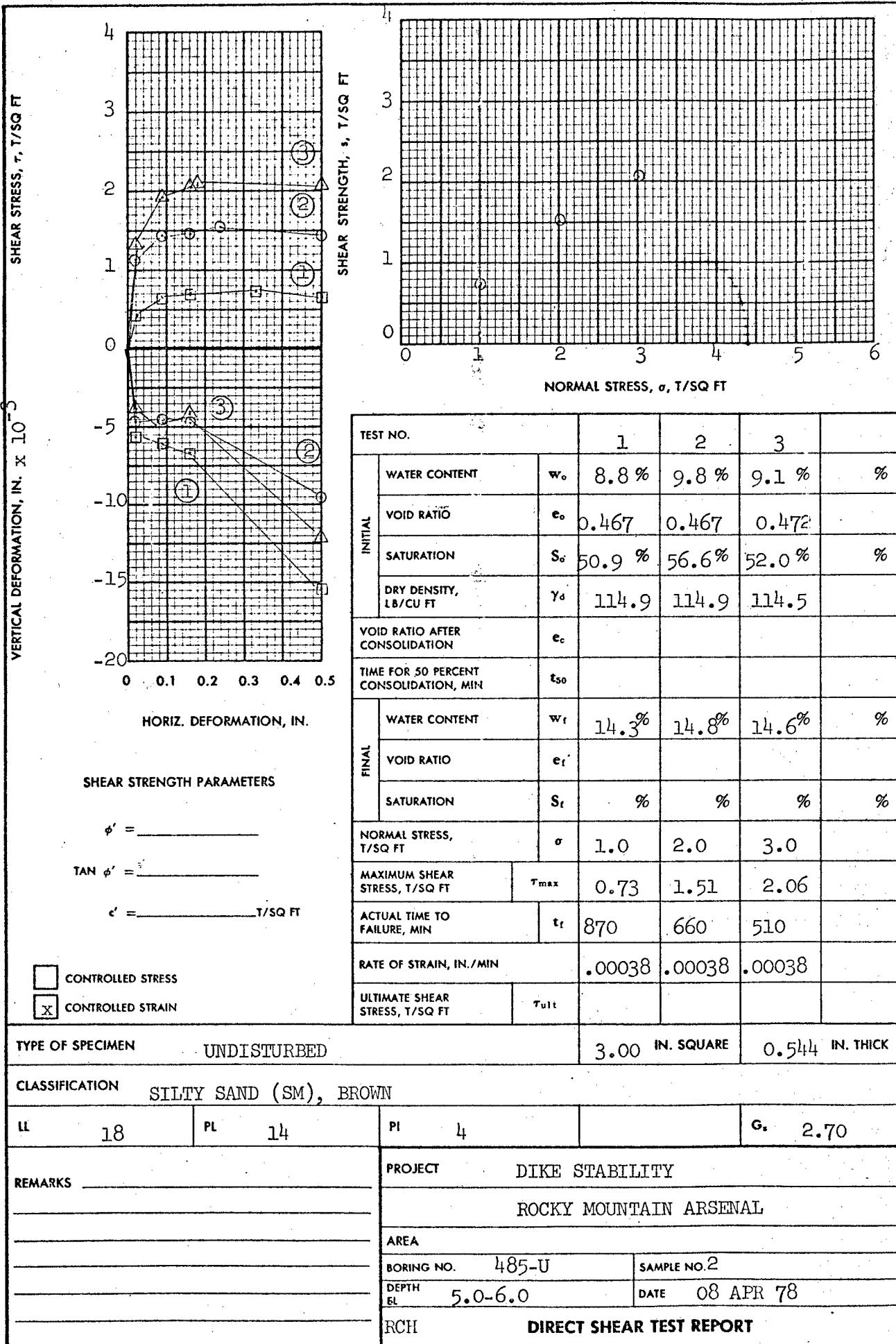
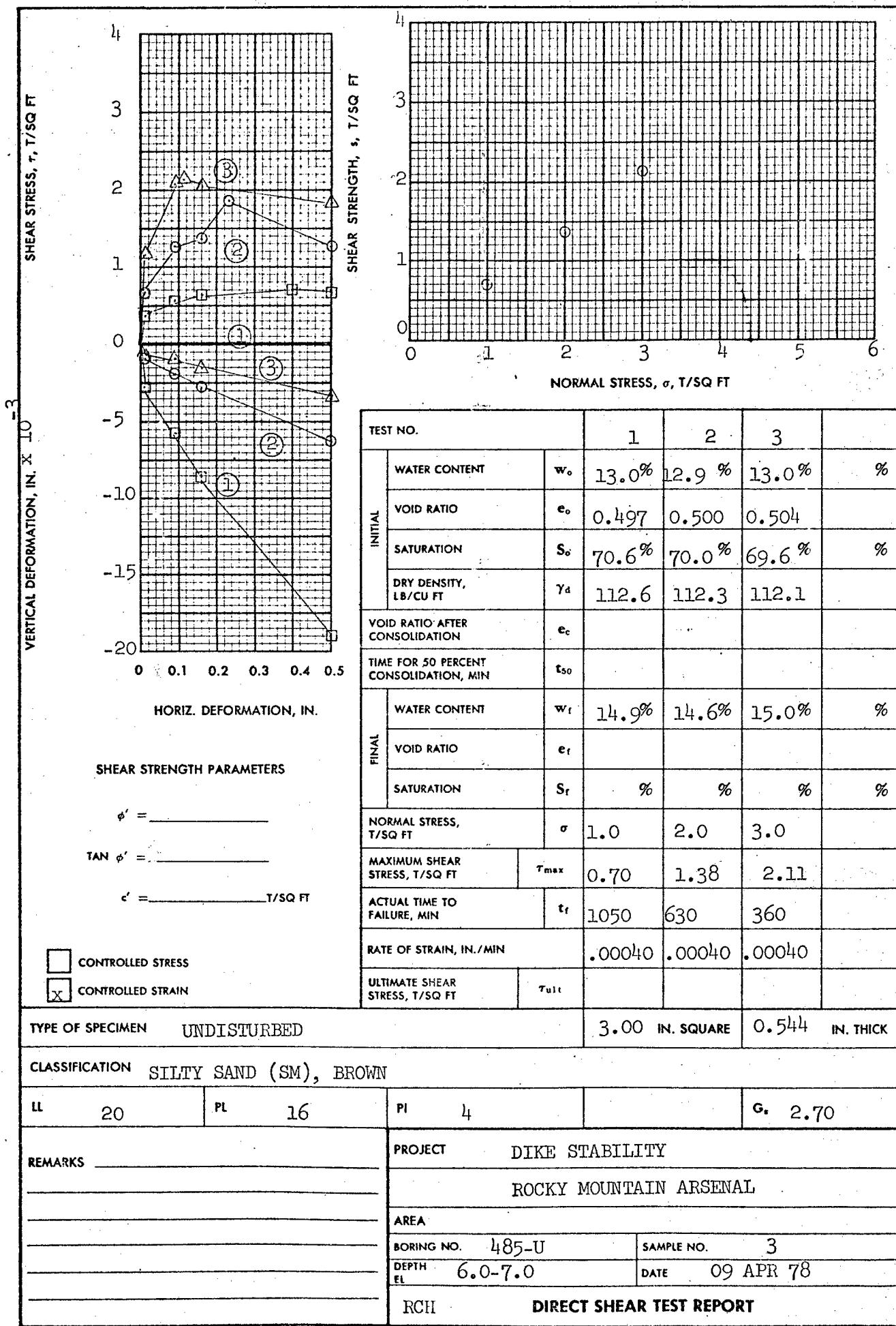
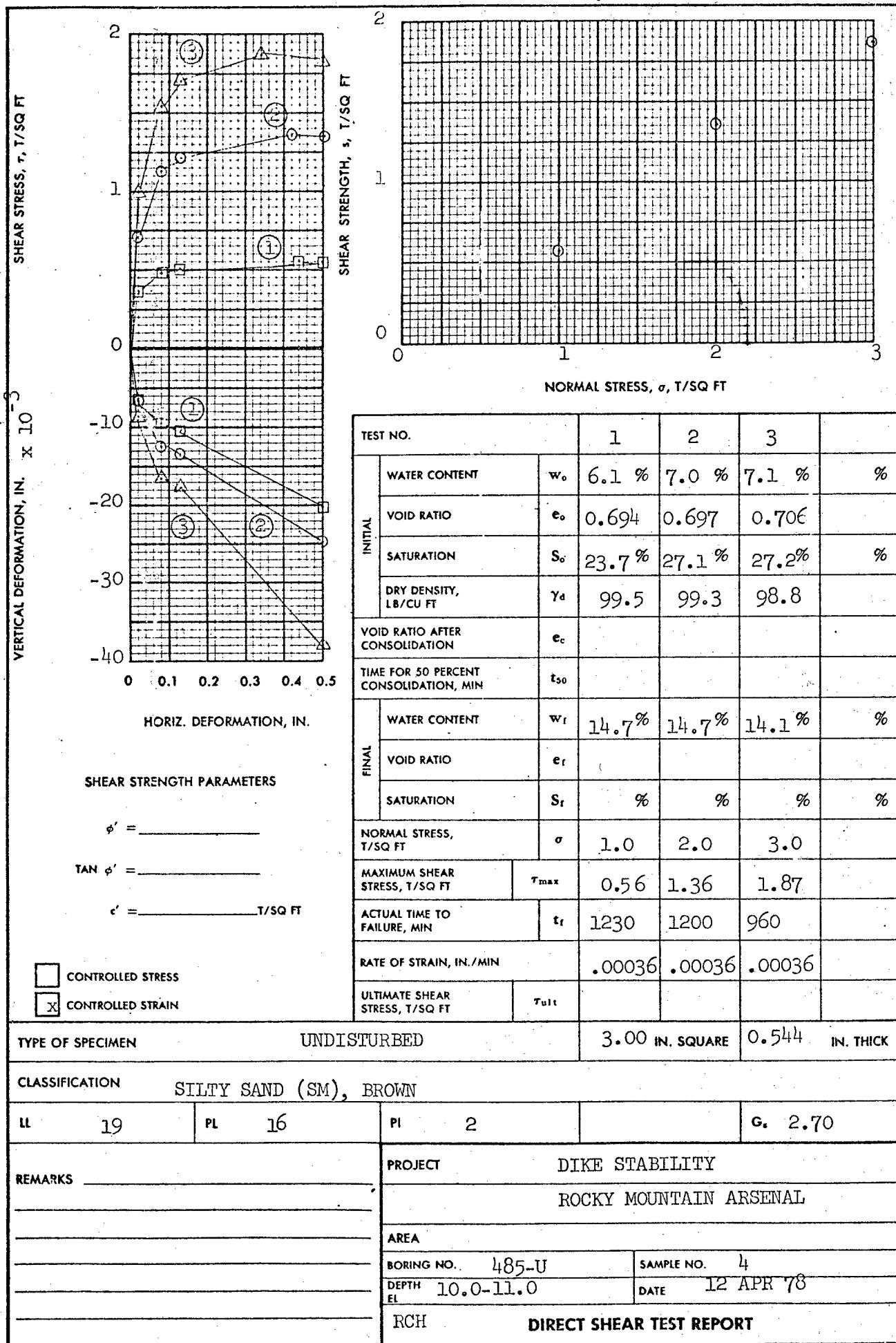


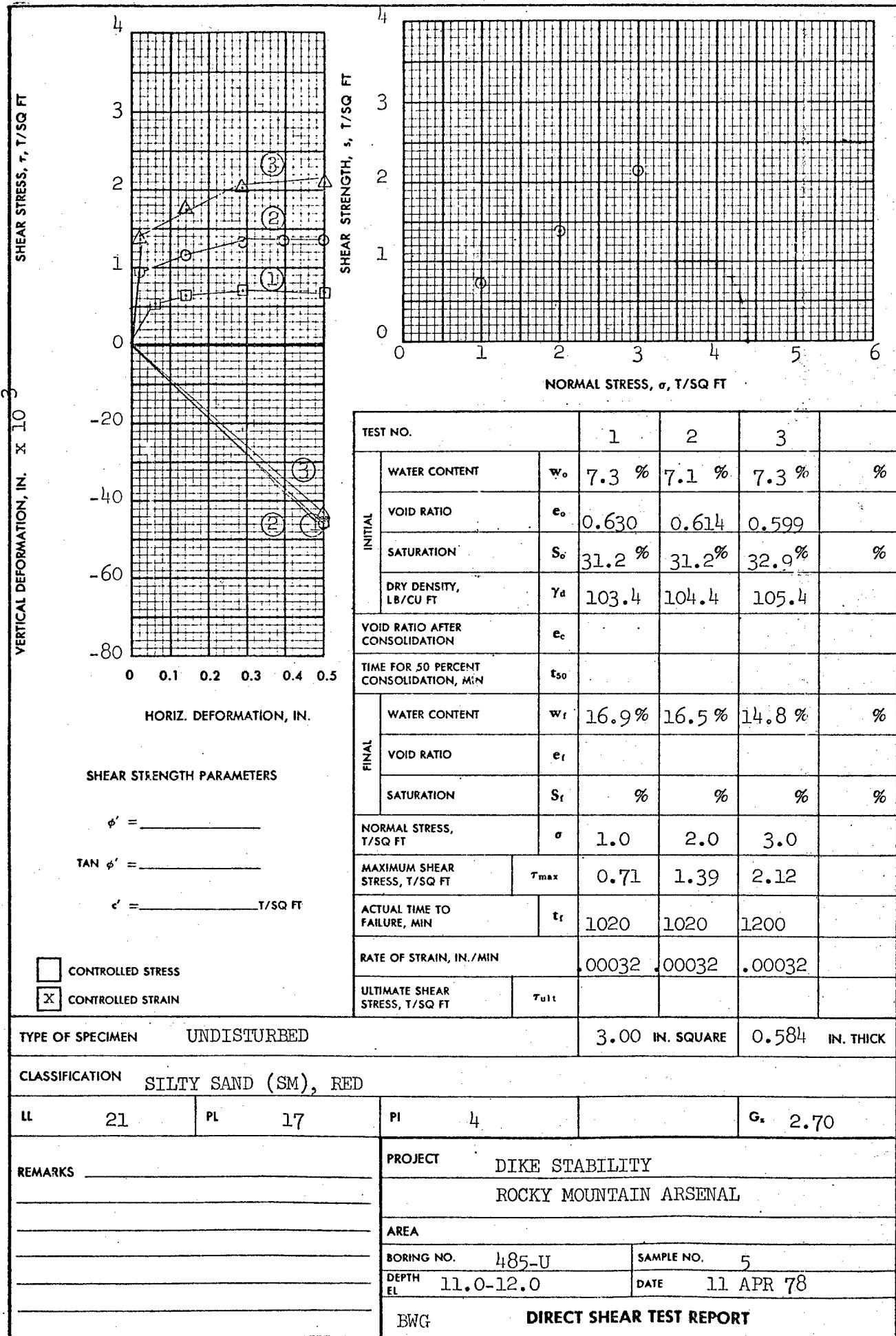
Figure 71

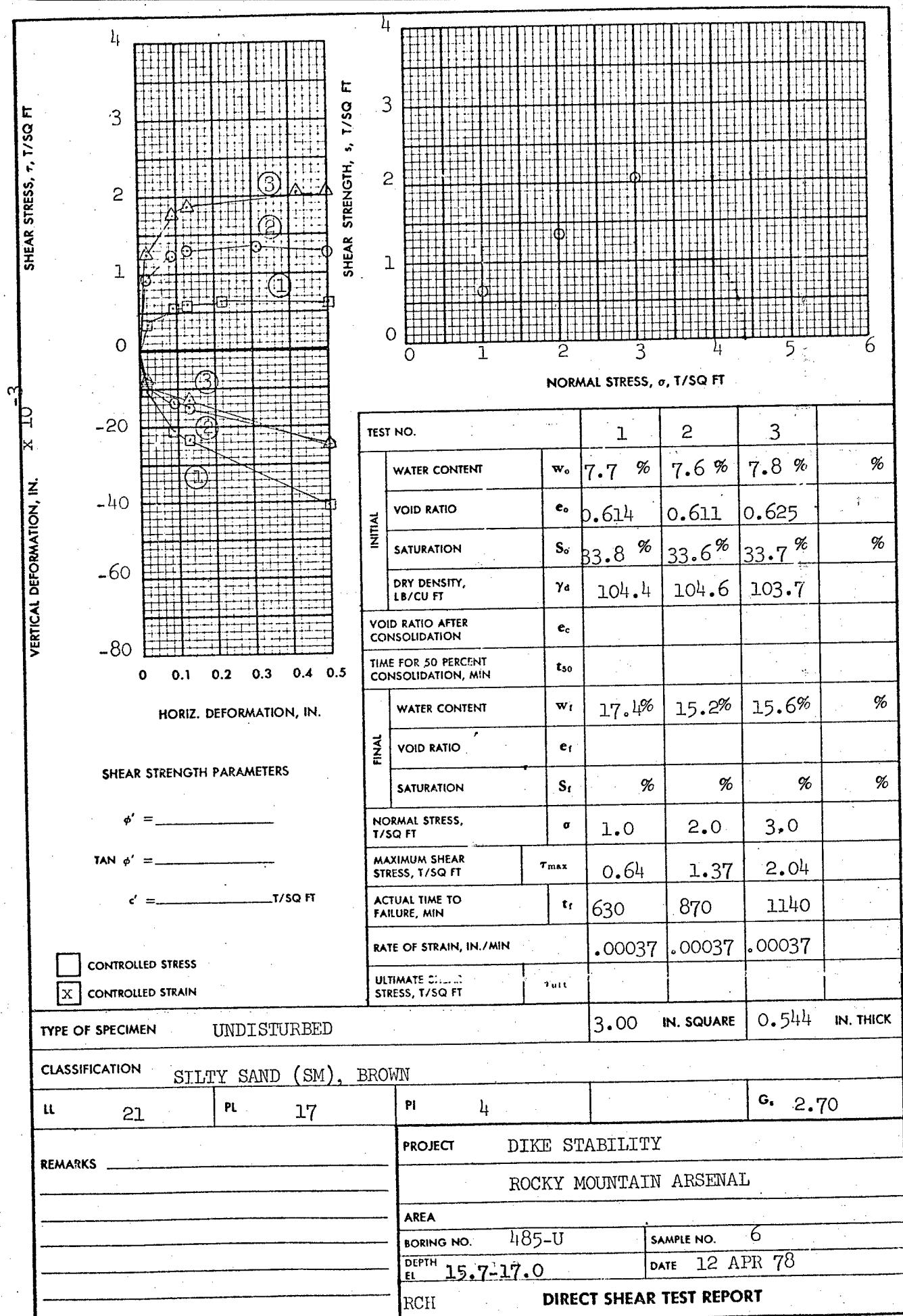


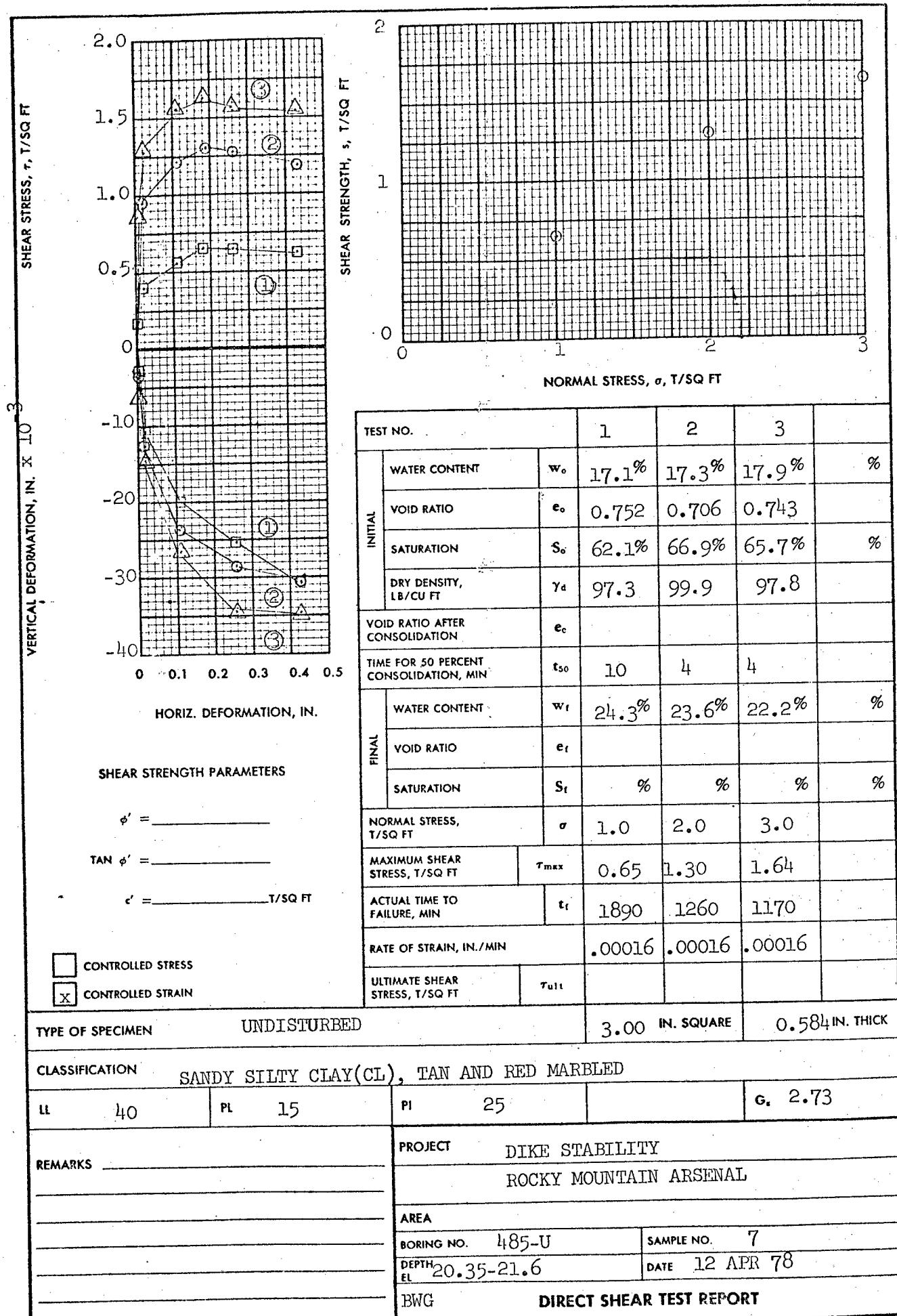


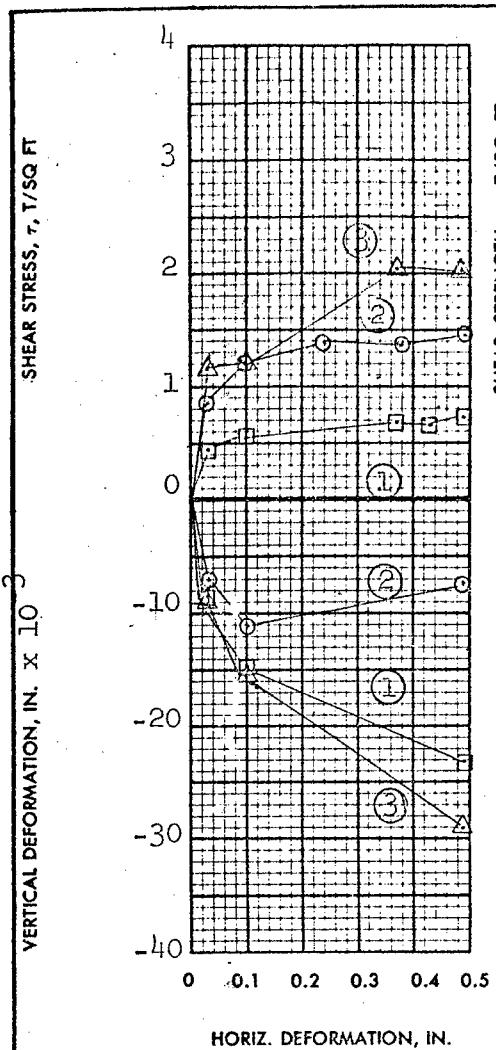












HORIZ. DEFORMATION, IN.

SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS

$$\phi' = \text{_____}$$

$$\tan \phi' = \text{_____}$$

$$c' = \text{_____} \text{ T/SQ FT}$$

- CONTROLLED STRESS
- CONTROLLED STRAIN

TYPE OF SPECIMEN UNDISTURBED 3.00 IN. SQUARE 0.544 IN. THICK

CLASSIFICATION CLAYEY SANDY GRAVEL (GC), BROWN

LL	36	PL	14	PI	22		G _s 2.72
----	----	----	----	----	----	--	---------------------

REMARKS _____

PROJECT DIKE STABILITY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

AREA

BORING NO. 485-U

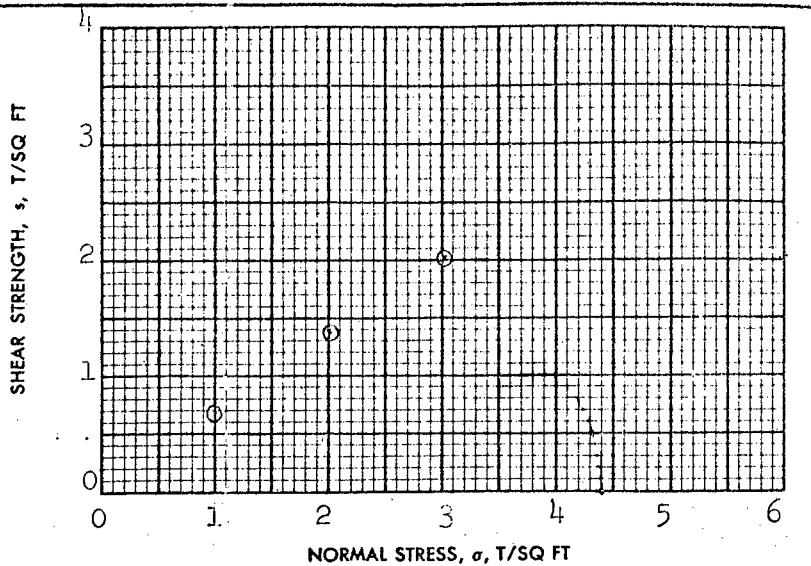
SAMPLE NO. 8

DEPTH FL 25.3-26.1

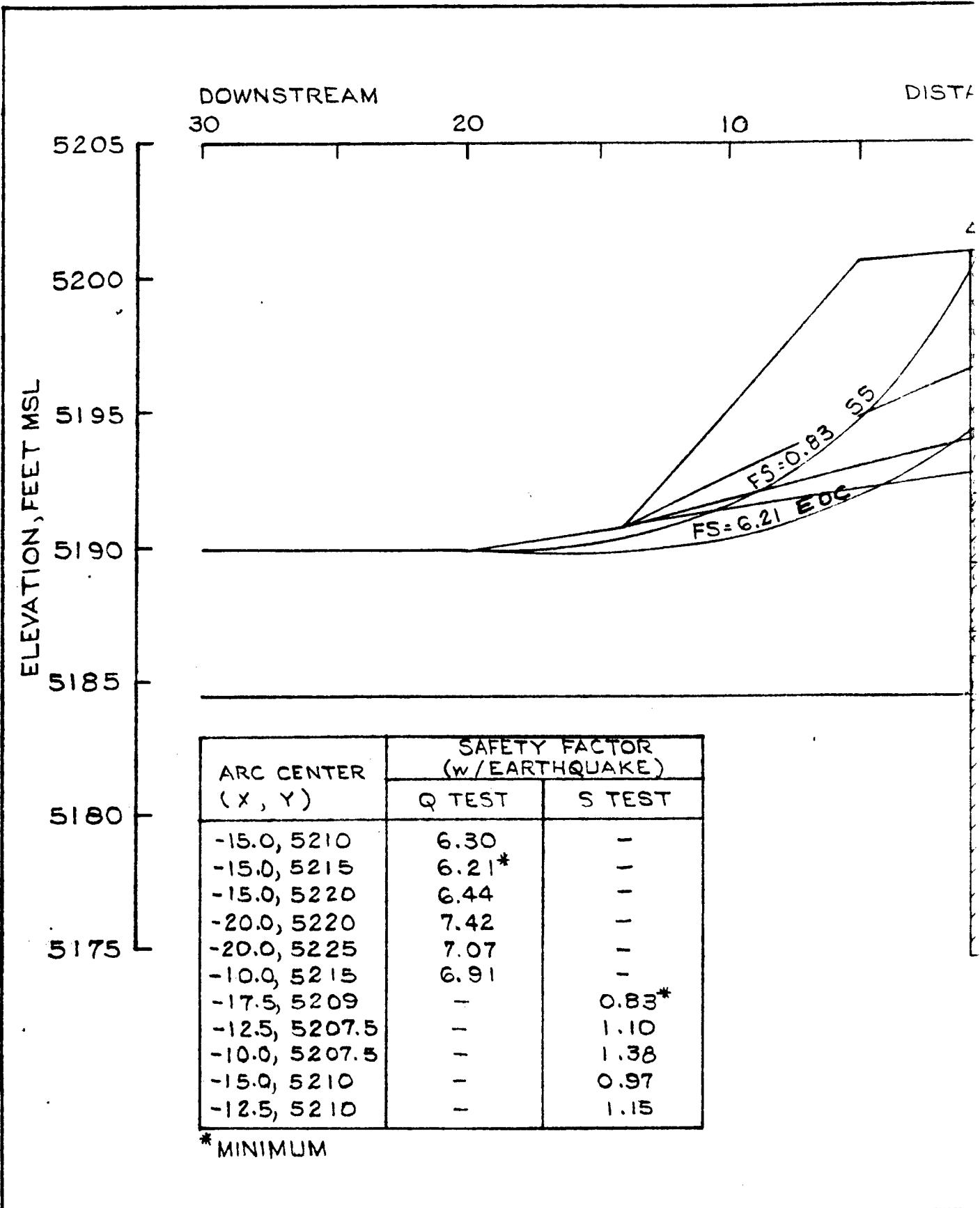
DATE 13 APR 78

RCH

DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT



TEST NO.		1	2	3	
INITIAL	WATER CONTENT	w _o	16.4%	16.7%	15.6 %
	VOID RATIO	e _o	0.561	0.564	0.551
	SATURATION	S _o	79.5%	80.5%	77.0 %
FINAL	DRY DENSITY, LB/CU FT	γ _d	108.8	108.6	109.5
	VOID RATIO AFTER CONSOLIDATION	e _c			
	TIME FOR 50 PERCENT CONSOLIDATION, MIN	t ₅₀			
TEST	WATER CONTENT	w _f	16.2%	14.5%	13.1 %
	VOID RATIO	e _f			
	SATURATION	S _f	%	%	%
TEST	NORMAL STRESS, T/SQ FT	σ	1.0	2.0	3.0
	MAXIMUM SHEAR STRESS, T/SQ FT	τ _{max}	0.69	1.39	2.02
	ACTUAL TIME TO FAILURE, MIN	t _f	1080	1080	1080
TEST	RATE OF STRAIN, IN./MIN		.00031	.00031	.00031
	ULTIMATE SHEAR STRESS, T/SQ FT	τ _{ult}			



①

DISTANCE IN FEET FROM BORING

10

0

10

20

482

▽ HW 5199.0

▽ HW 5197.0

FS = 0.83 SS
FS = 6.21 EOC

SOIL #1

SOIL #2

R
E)
ST
33*
0
38
37
5

2

UPSTREAM

30

40

50

5205

5200

5195

5190

5185

5180

EL ELEVATION, FEET MSL

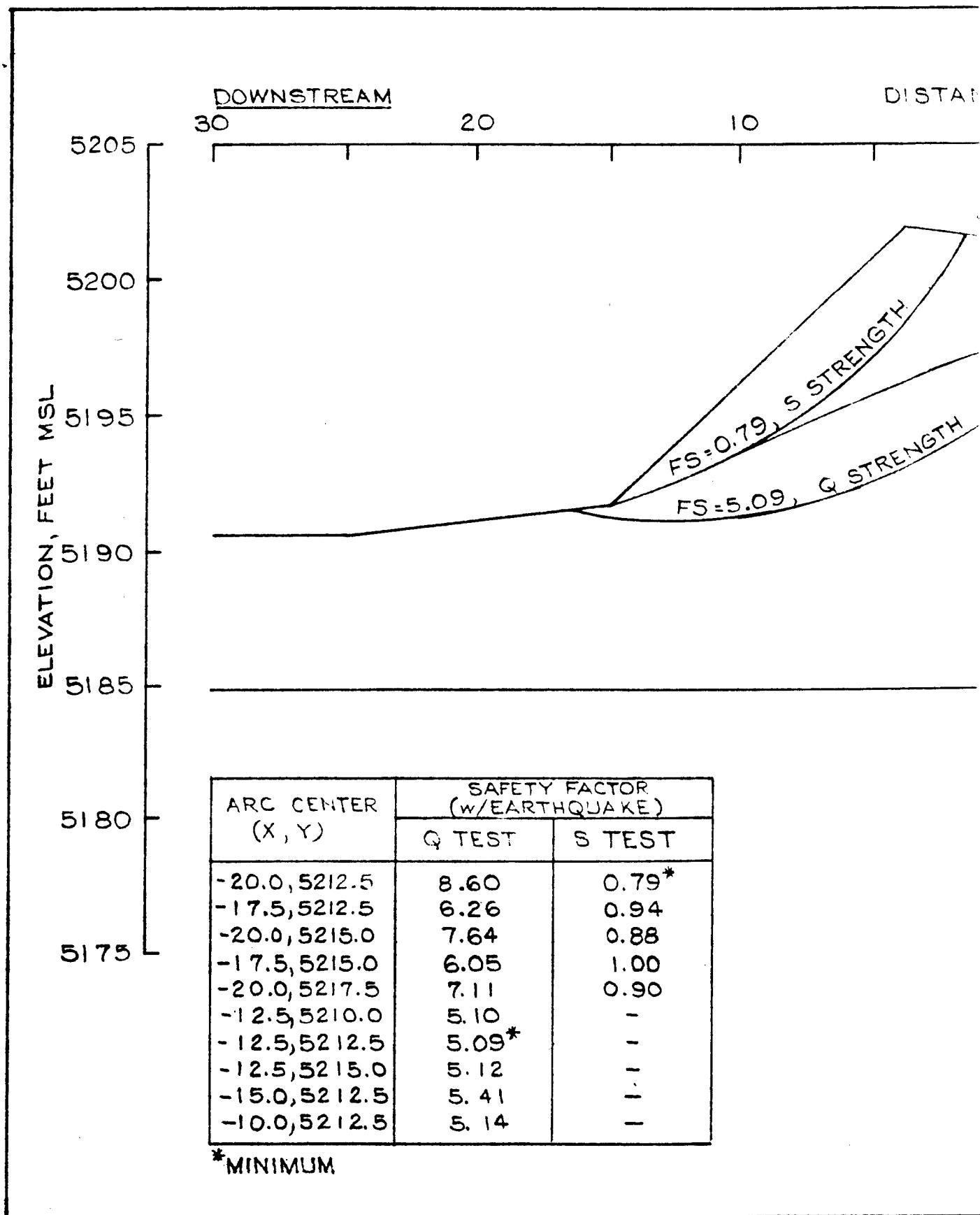
SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAMETERS

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
		ϕ	C	ϕ	C
1	132.0	32	900	34	0
2	115.0	15	840	32	0

HW 5195

ASSUMED G.W 5190

DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO



①

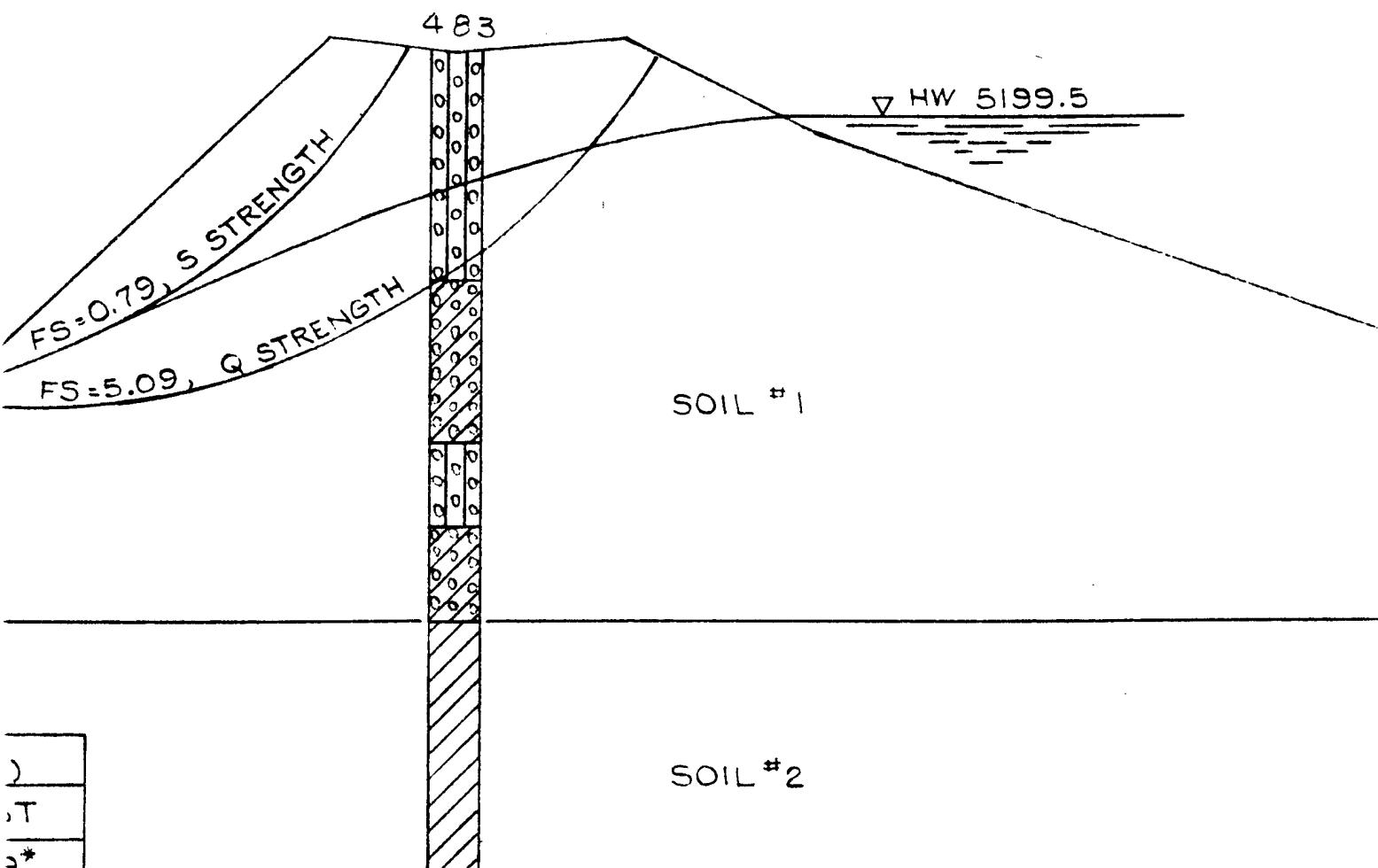
DISTANCE IN FEET FROM BORING

10

0

10

20



(2)

UPSTREAM

20

30

40

50

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAMETERS

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
		ϕ	C	ϕ	C
1	132	30	900	34	0
2	115	15	840	32	0

V 5199.5

EL. 5190.5

EL. 5185.0

DIKE STABILITY
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
DENVER, COLO.

30

40

UPSTREAM

50

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAMETERS

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
		ϕ	C	ϕ	C
1	132	30	900	34	0
2	115	15	840	32	0

EL. 5190.5

EL. 5185.0

5205

5200

5195

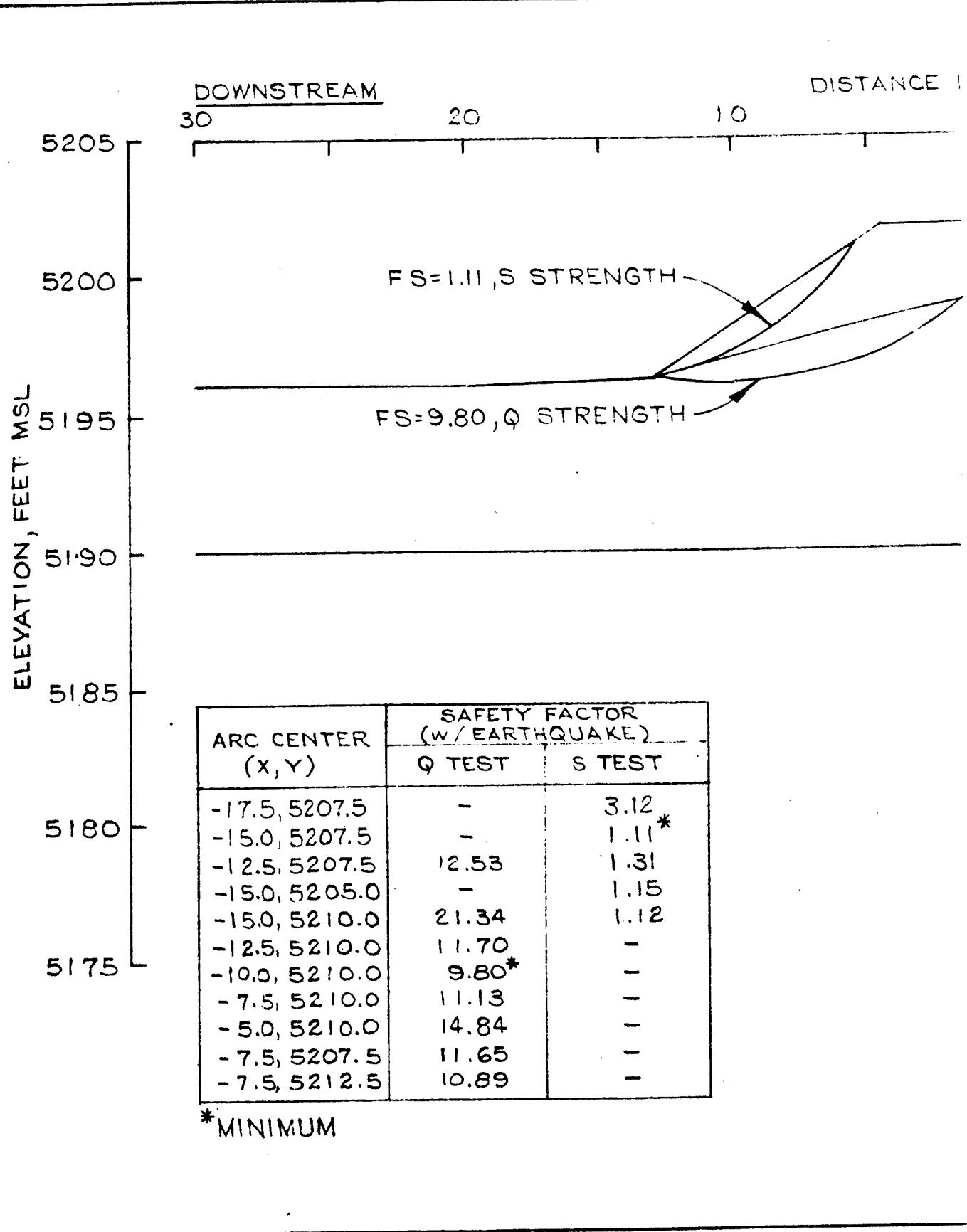
5190

5185

5180

EL ELEVATION, FEET MSL

DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO



①

DISTANCE IN FEET FROM BORING

10

0

10

20

484

S STRENGTH

Q STRENGTH

HW 5200.C

SOIL #1

SOIL #2

SEY FACTOR
EARTHQUAKE)

T S TEST

3	3.12*
4	1.11*
0	1.31
0	1.15
3	1.12
4	-
5	-
9	-

(2)

IRING
10

20

30

40

HW 5200.0

EL 5196.0

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAM

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST	
		ϕ	C
1	132	31.3	860
2	115	15.0	840

EL 5

2

5

30

40

UPSTREAM

50

5205

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAMETERS

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
		ϕ	C	ϕ	C
1	132	31.3	860	34	0
2	115	15.0	840	32	0

36.0

EL 5190.0

5200

5195

5190

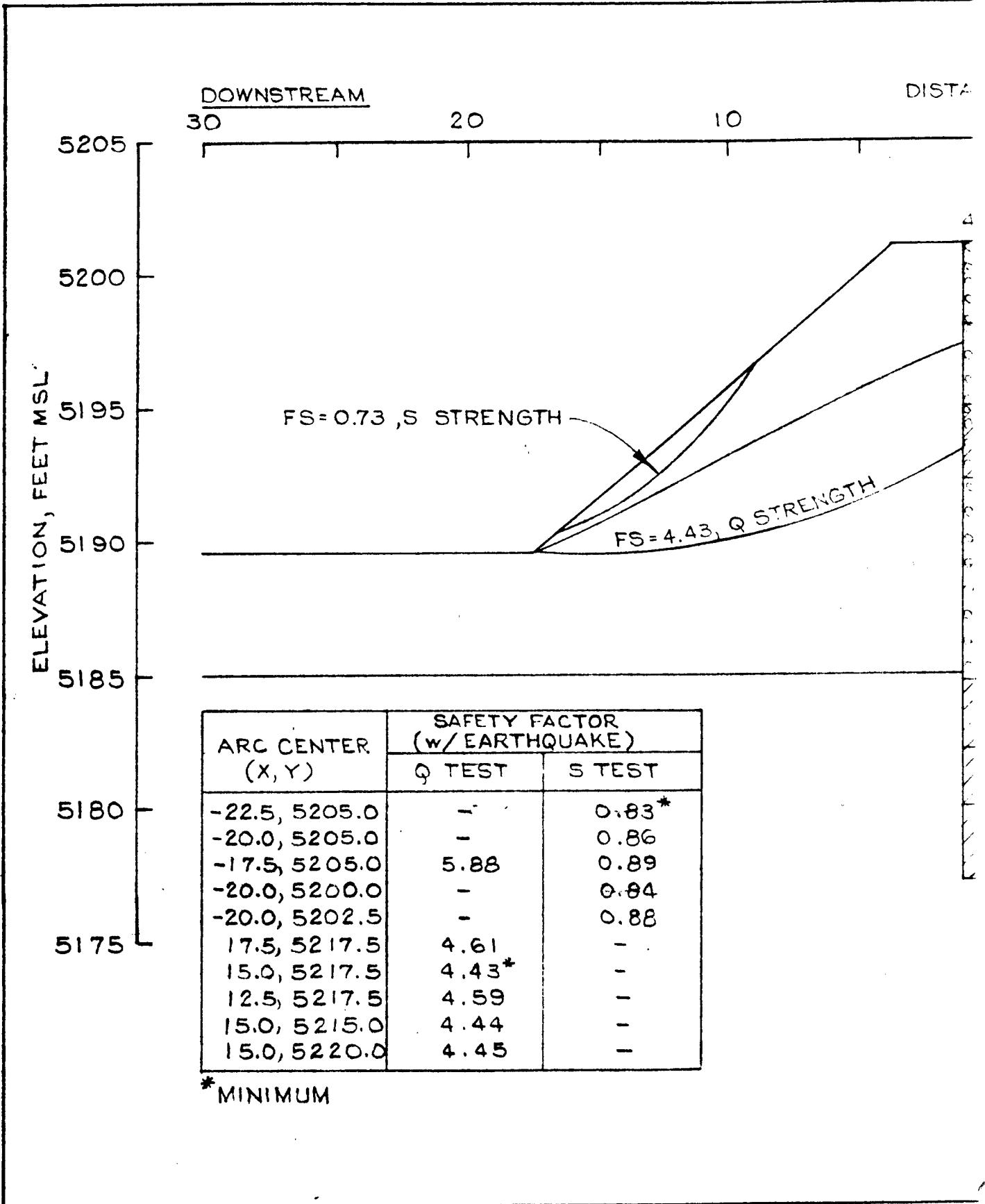
5185

5180

ELEVATION, FEET MSL

DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
 BASIN F
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
 DENVER, COLORADO

4



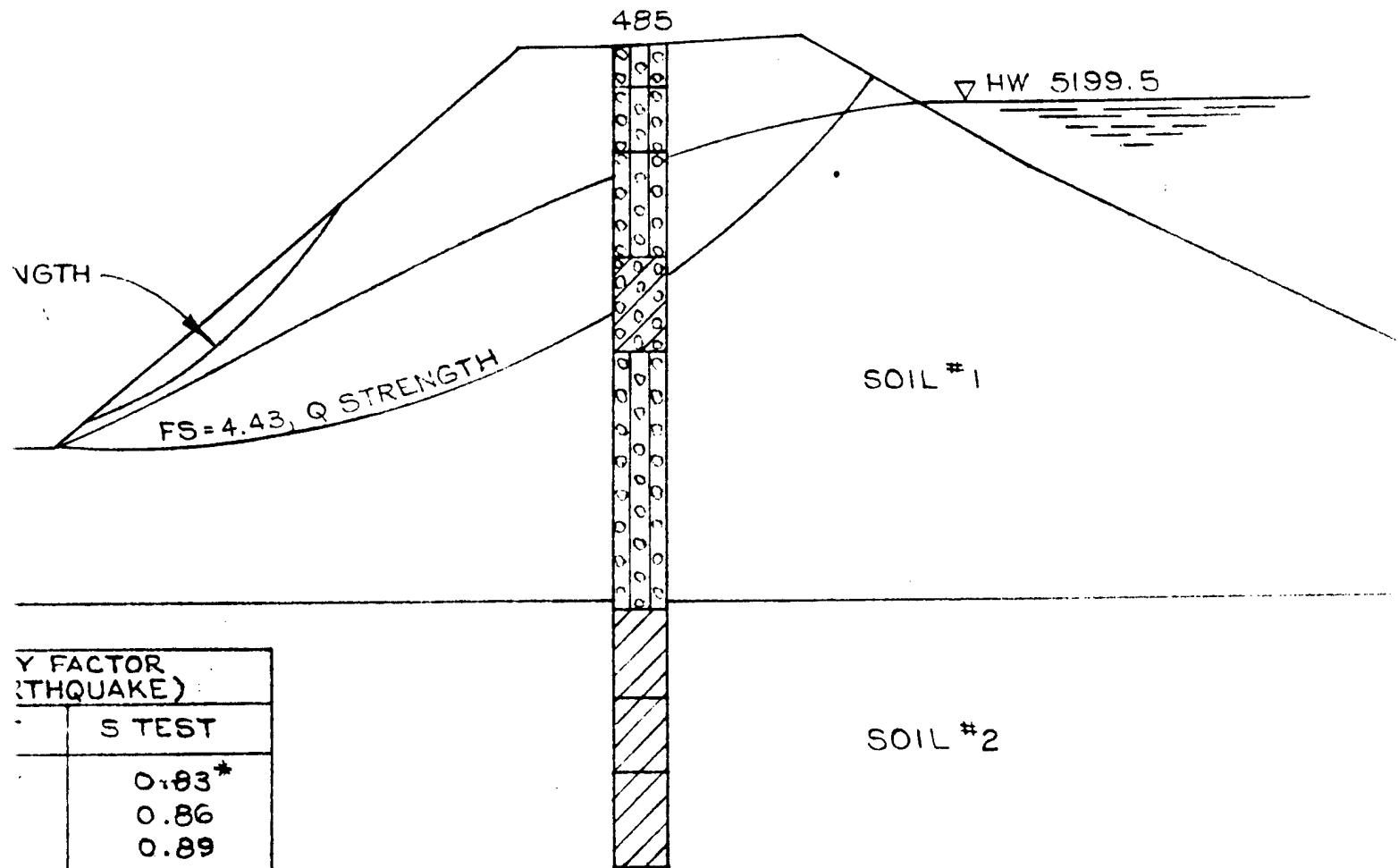
DISTANCE IN FEET FROM BORING

10

0

10

20



Y FACTOR (EARTHQUAKE)	
	S TEST
	0.83*
	0.86
	0.89
	0.84
	0.88
*	-
*	-
*	-
*	-
*	-

②

OM BORING

10

20

30

40

▽ HW 5199.5

IL #1

▽ GW = 5184.5

EL 5185

IL #2

3

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARA

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST	
		Φ	C
1	132	31.3	860
2	115	15.0	840

30

40

50

UPSTREAM

5205

5200

5195

5190

5185

5180

ELEVATION, FEET MSL

▼ GW = 5184.5

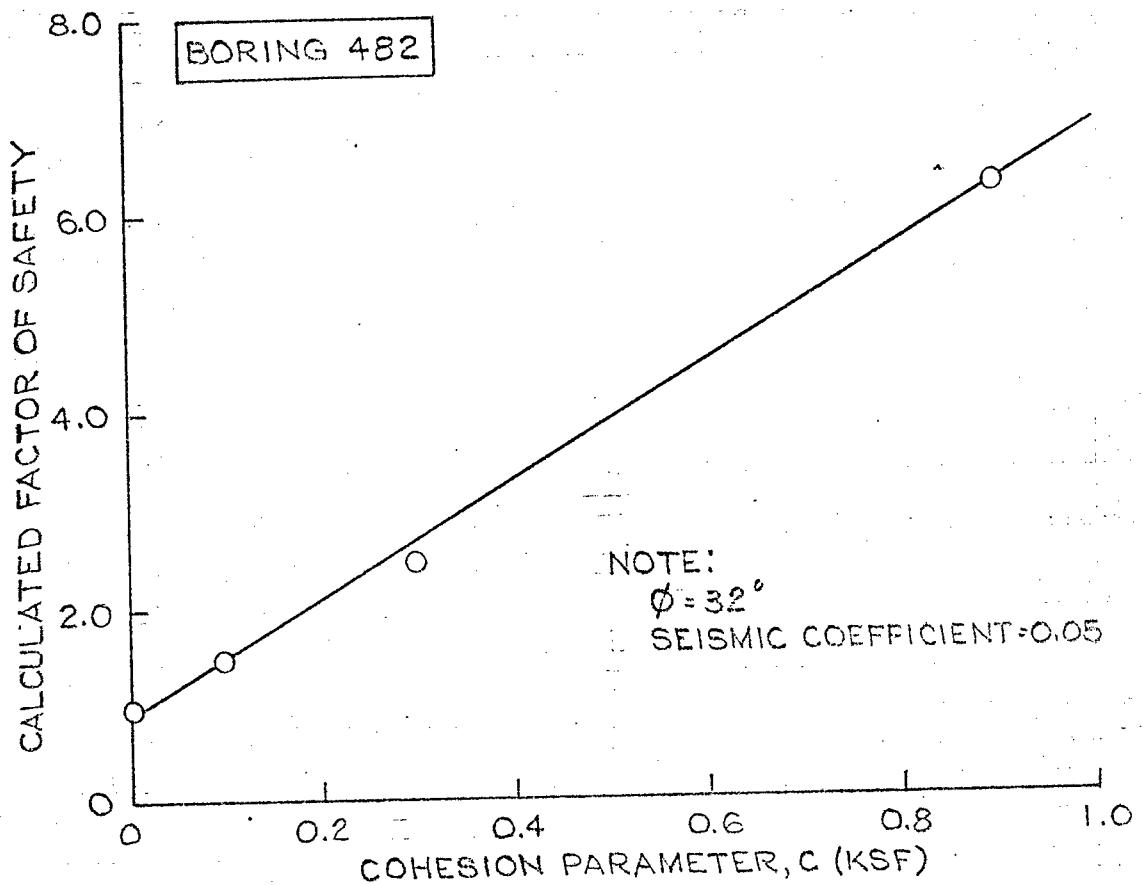
EL 5185

SELECTED MEASURED SOIL PARAMETERS

SOIL	DENSITY, PCF	Q TEST		S TEST	
		ϕ	C	ϕ	C
1	132	31.3	860	34.0	0
2	115	15.0	840	32.0	0

EDIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
 BASIN F
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
 DENVER, COLORADO

4



COHESION SENSITIVITY
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

Figure 84

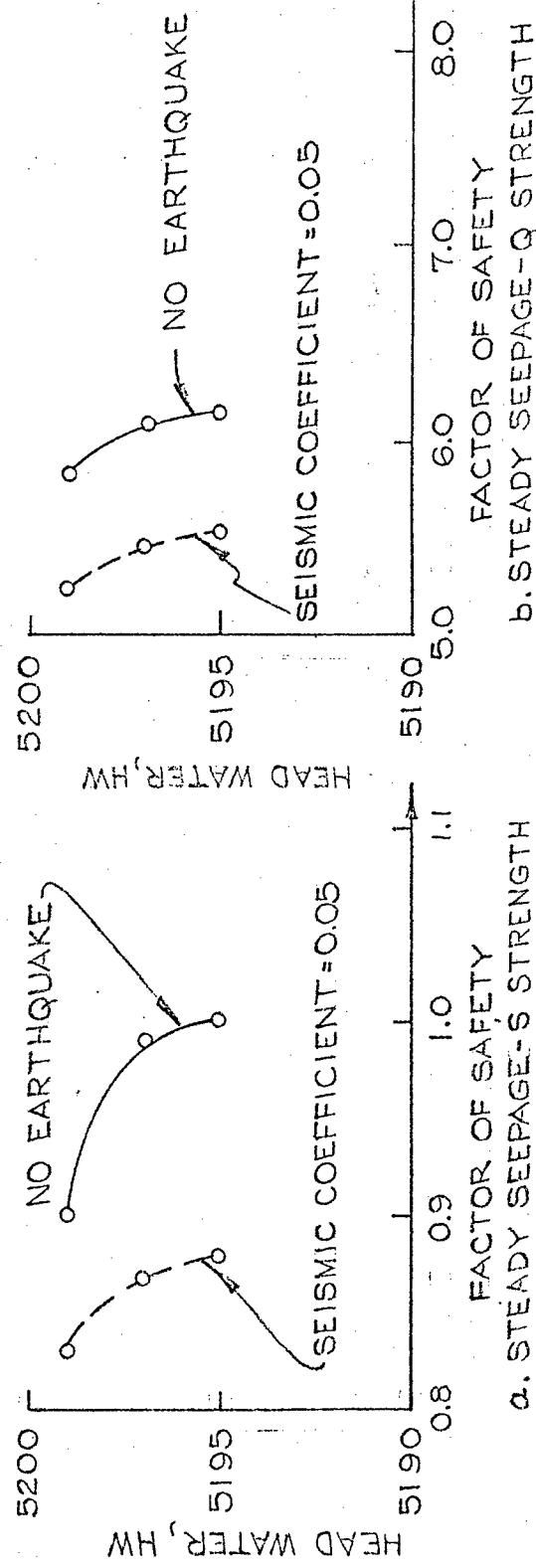
Boring	Shear Strength Source	Minimum Safety Factors		
		Upstream Slope	Downstream Slope	
		Q-test	Q-test	S-test
482	Estimated Measured	1.87 -	- 5.21*	0.87 0.83*
483	Estimated Measured	1.97 -	- 5.09*	1.02 0.79*
484	Estimated Measured	1.78 -	- 9.80*	1.25 1.11*
485	Estimated Measured	1.79 -	- 4.43*	0.93 0.73*

* seismic coefficient - 0.05

SUMMARY OF FACTORS OF SAFETY
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

Figure 85



a. STEADY SEEPAGE-S STRENGTH
b. STEADY SEEPAGE-Q STRENGTH

POOL ELEVATION VS FACTOR OF SAFETY
DIKE STABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIN F
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL
DENVER, COLORADO

Figure 86